BOMBAY COURIER.

Published every Saturday and Tuesday Morning.

VOL. XLI. NUMBER 2070] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1831. [PRICE Rs. 13 PER QUARTER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT NABAB MIRZA MANWARALLY KHAWN of Bombay an Insolvent Debtor, hath filed his assingment and Schedule in my office.

D. B. SMITH,
Clerk.

OAK LANE,
3RD AUGUST 1831. [364]

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration with the Will annexed, of the Estate and effects of SAMUEL FERRAR formerly of Bombay deceased, may be granted to WILLIAM SOLLORY GREY, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.---Dated this 2d day of September 1831.

D. B. SMITH.

[377] PROCTOR FOR PETITIONER.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Probate of the last Will and Testament of JOHN MAY late of the Indian Navy deceased, may be granted to THOMAS ELWON and FREDERICK THOMAS POWELL Esquires the Executors therein named, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 2d day of September 1831.

D. B. SMITH,

[374] PROCTOR FOR PETR's.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that letters of Administration with the Will annexed, of the Estate and Effects of JOHN BLACK late an Assistant Surgeon in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment deceased, may be granted to JAMES ALEXANDER Equire as Attorney for JAMES RITCHIE Esquire One of the Executors appointed in the said Will, all Persons Concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 31st day of August 1831.

E. C. MORGAN.

[365] PETITIONER'S PROCTOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the goods, Chattels, rights, and credits of RUSTOMJEE LIMJEE late of Bombay Parsee, Merchant Inhabitant, deceased may be granted to GOOLBOYE, widow of the said deceased, all persons therein concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 26th day of August 1831.

[380] E. C. MORGAN.
PROCTOR.

જાહેર ખબર

મરનાર પારશી કુરશતમજી લીમજી શ્રી મુંબઇનો વેપારી રહેવાશી હતો તેની શરવે આલ મીલકતનુ અખતીઆરનામુ લેવા શાકુ શ્રી મુંબઇની જુદી જુદી કરતની ચુકવણી ઓરટમાં એ મરનારની વીધવા ગુલબાઇએ અરજ કીધેછે જે મરનને મલે એ વાશતે શરવે લોકો જેકોઇ એનાં બાબશતા હોએ તેનાંઓને જાહેર થાએ —તારીખ ૨૬ મી આગશટ ૧૮૩૧ ઈ—શી—મારઝીન

NOTICE.—To Passengers returning to England.

Messrs. KENNEDY and KINGSFORD; 10 Birchin Lane, Cornhill, London,

Beg to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Presidency, that they have established an Agency, as above, to expedite the landing and delivery of Passenger's Baggage on their arrival in England, by which great trouble and inconvenience, at a comparatively trifling expense, will be saved to them.

It will only be necessary to apprize Messrs. K. and K. by Letter, of their arrival, from the first Port the Ship makes on the Coast, when they may depend on every exertion on their part, to meet the wishes of those Ladies and Gentlemen who may feel disposed to favor them with their Commissions. [382]

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of ANTONIA DE SILVEIRA, late of Bombay Portuguese, deceased, having been granted to MATHEWS DE CRUZ of Bombay Gentleman the Surviving Executor therein named under the Seal of the Supreme Court of Judicature, all Persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 2d day of September 1831.

E. C. MORGAN,

[399] PROCTOR.

AVISO.

TENDO concedido Approvaçaó do Testamento de ANTONIA De SILVEIRA, habitante de Bombaim ja defunta a MATHEUS De CRUZ marador de Bombaim Executor sobrevivente nomeado nelle abaxo do Sello da Corte Suprema da Judicatura, Todas as pessoas interessadas nelle saó por este informadas do mesmo.---Datada 2 de Setembro, de 1831.

E. C. MORGAN,
PROCURADOR.

A CARD.

THE undersigned begs respectfully to announce to the European and Native Mercantile Community, that he is authorised to enter into engagements for the purchase and supply of Malwa Opium of the Current Season; deliverable free of all charge, at a fixed rate, in Bombay, in all January next. Further particulars will be made known on application to the undersigned.

JOHN VAUPELL.

[381] *Bombay, 27th August,* 1831.

ખબર

ઇઠલ શાઈ કરનાર ગણી આનેજીથી શરવે ઇકરારપીઆંન તથા ગોમઠી વેપારીઓને જોણ કરવેજે એ ઘણી ચાલતી મોશમનુ માલવી અસ્રીન ખરીદ કરવાનો તથા શપલાઇ કરવાનો કબાલો કોઇ કરશે તો તેનો મુખતીઆર થએલોછે— જેકંઇ લાવ મુકરર કરશે તે ઉપર કંઇ જીજે ખરચ લીધા વગર મુંબઇઓ આવતી જંનીવારીનો આખા મહીનામાં પોચાડી આપશે—એની ચોકશ વીગત વાર ઇઠલ શાઈ કરનારને મલેઆથી આ લુમ પડશે—તા ૨૭ મી આગશટ ૧૮૩૧ જોન વાપેલ

A CARD.

MONSIEUR DEDON late Director of the Musical Establishment of the Pacha of Egypt, begs to announce that he is desirous of giving Instruction in singing as well as on the Piano Forte, Guitar, Flute, Clarionett aud Bassoon, and that he will be happy to attend the Ladies and Gentlemen who may favor him with their Patronage either at their own Houses, or at his Residence in Meadows Street next door to the Commander in Chiefs Office. For Terms apply to MONS. DEDON who has for sale an Assortment of vocal and instrumental Music and Strings for the Guitar, Violin, and Bass.

N. B. Piano Fortes Tuned.

[366]

ON WEDNESDAY 7th September, FRITH BOMANJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction Cambric Handkerchiefs, Blue Baize, Chintzes, Blankets, Longcloth, Maderpollams, Blacking, Furniture, Green Paint, Cutlery, a few Bales of Tobacco, a few numbers of the East India Magazine for 1831, and a variety of other Articles.

And at noon a brace of English Greyhounds imported per Sarah. [370]

NOTICE.

MESSRS. FRITH BOMANJEE and CO. beg to announce that the sale of the property belonging to the late MAJOR HAWKINS is for the present postponed, due Notice will hereafter be given when it is to take place.

[373] *Nesbit Lane, 3d Sept.* 1831.

FRITH BOMANJEE and Co. Have received for Sale on Commission a few Superior Gun Caps by Moore at Rupees 24 per thousand. [371]

SALE BY AUCTION.—BECK and Co. On Tuesday next 6th instant will sell off chiefly without any reserve, the undermentioned miscellaneous collection of Goods vizt. sundry Plated Ware comprising Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Bread Baskets, Bottle stands &c. a few Barrels of Gunpowder, a quantity of prime Yorkshire Hams highly deserving the notice of Families and Dealers, Sundry Piece Goods, consisting of Russia Duck, Long Cloths, white and Brown Nankeens, Gown Pieces, Europe Shawls, Bed Ticken, large and small Blankets, the remains of an invoice of Table Cutlery, 50 Gross of Black lead Pencils, 30,000 Europe Quills, Dinner and Breakfast sets of Crokery, sundry cut and plain Glass Ware, a few barrels of very superior Spanish Wine called "Xeres," sundry other wines, Beer and Liquors, a variety of useful household Furniture and at 1 P. M. if not previously disposed of privately two very capital Buggees and Horses the property of Gentlemen leaving the Presidency.

[378] *Forbes Street 3d Sept.* 1831.

"DESTINY" or the Chief's Daughter by the Author of Marriage and the Inheritance, Price 20 Rs. for sale on commission by JEHANJEER NASSERWANJEE AND CO. [398]

TO BE LET.—A convenient suite of Apartments in Rampart Row. Rent moderate; for particulars apply to EDULJEE CURSETJEE SONS. [397]

FOR SALE.—A small quantity of Cabbage Seeds just received from the Neelgherries, apply to FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE and Co. at Forbes Street No. 10.

[367] *Bombay, 3d September,* 1831.

BEAUTIFUL DUELLING PISTOLS, IN MAHOGANY CASES, AND APARATUS complete are for sale at moderate prices at CURSETJEE BURJORJEE'S Shop. No. 13, HUMMUM STREET.

Bombay 3d. Sept. 1831. [369]

THE Holders of the tickets in the Bombay Prospectus Lottery of 1831 are hereby informed that this Lottery has been withdrawn, and they are requested to send immediately their tickets to ATMARAM KESSOW and Co. the managers of the Lottery for payment in the fort.

[376] *Bombay, 2d Sept.* 1831.

ON SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF MESSRS. REMINGTON AND CO.

THE following Wines of Superior quality from Messrs. TODD, and BOSANQUET.

Claret 2d Growth.....	Rs. 30 per doz.
Pale Sherry.....	26 per do.
Bucellas.....	20 per do.
Port Wine in quarts....	20 per do.
Do. do. in pints	12 per do.

R. & Co. will register orders for the above Wines to be supplied, whenever the stock may be expended from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for individuals and Regimental Messes. The shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

[386]

FOR SALE. A few Copies of the English Sporting Magazine, from Nov 1830 to April 1831. For particulars apply to SHREECRUSTNA JAGONNATHJEE, at the Courier office. [383]

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE Quarterly Army List corrected up to 31st July last.

Price Rupees Three.

[384]

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE INDIAN CALENDAR for the year 1832 shewing the correlative dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MUSSULMEN and MALABARIANS. Price Rupees Two.

Courier Office, 3d September, 1831.

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TO BE LET, from 1st October next, the House at present occupied by W. MONEY Esq. situated at the Breach on the road to Malabar Point.

Apply at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.

[379] *Bombay, 3d September,* 1831.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons concerned that an advertisement appears in the Bombay Courier of the 27th Instant, notifying to people "that VENCA RAGOWJEE the Executor named in the last Will and Testament of VISSOO SHAMJEE but that such Will has not yet been produced by him and that SEWSUNKER SHREECRUSTNA is entitled to three shares in all his property," This is to apprize all concerned, that the last Will and Testament of the said VISSWANATH SHAMJEE was duly proved and probate granted to VENCA RAGOWJEE on the 31st day of July 1823, and the accounts of the Estate from the year 1823 up to 31st July 1831, is exhibited by him, and as executor such accounts are now on Record on the Ecclesiastical side of the Hon'ble Court and that the Estate of the said VISSWANATH SHAMJEE is not subject to any share or dividation, nor to Mortgage or sale, but to pay certain Legacies directed therein and no more,—dated 2d September 1831.

VENCA SHAMJEE.
Executor to the last Will and Testament of late Visswanath Shamjee.

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ज्याहिर खबर

खबर दिल्हिजाते ऐसीजे तारीख २७ गेले आगष्ट महिण्याचे रोजी मुंबई कौरीयर ञापखाण्याचे हापेसांत ज्याहिर खबर ञापुन सर्व लोक समंध ठेवीत आसतीलत्या स जाण केलेहोते जे वेका राघवजी स वकील ठरउन वीशु शामजीने आपलेशेवटचे म्रुत्ये पत्रांत नाव लेहिले आहे आणी ते म्रुत्युपत्र आजदिवसपरीयंत प्रगट केलेनाहि व शीवशेकर श्रीकुष्णा वीशु शामजीचे सर्व मीळकतीचे तीन भागाचा धणी आहे. या बाबद जाण करीतोजे हे वीश्वनाथ शामजीचे शेवटचे म्रुत्युपत्र खरे कारून त्याचा आखत्यार वेका राघवजीस तारीख ३१ जुलई सन १८२३ सचे रोजी मीळाला आहे व ञा मीळकतीचा हिसोब सन १८२३ सा पासुन ते तारीख ३१ जुलई सन १८३१ परीयंत वकीलाने नामदार कोउतांत यकलीसीअस्थीकाल सईउचे दत्फरांत ठेवीले आहे व वीशु शामजीची मीळकतीवर कोणाचा भाग आगर वांटा लागु होतनाहि गाहाण व वीकवेहि नाहि परंतु म्रुत्येपत्रांत कांहियक बक्षीस द्यावयास सांगीतली आहे त्या सीवाय कांहि नाहि तारीख २ सपटेंबर १८३१

वेका राघवजी
वीश्वनाथ शामजीचे शेवटचे म्रुत्ये पत्राचा वकील

TO BE LET.—The Upper Roomed House, in the Fort, attached to the General Paymaster's Office, to be entered in immediately. For further particulars,

Apply to DADABHOY PESTONJEE, in the fort.

[387] *Bombay, 3d Sept.,* 1831.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO. A fresh batch of PHELAN'S Superior high flavoured CLARET, at Rs. 25 per dozen, in cases of three dozen each.

[388] *Bombay, 3d Sept.* 1831.

FOR SALE 40 Maunds of Old Types, apply at the Courier Office.

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For Passage to Liverpool.

The new ship "MAJESTIC" Captain LAWSON, having good accommodation for Passengers and will be despatched for Liverpool direct, on or before the 1st October.

Apply to the COMMANDER on board or to Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co's.

[375] *Bombay, 3rd Septembe.* 1831.

For Freight or Passage to London.

The fast sailing Ship ROYAL GEORGE of 500 Tons, WILLIAM WILSON Commander, daily expected and will have quick despatch.

Has Superior accommodation for Passengers, & carries a Surgeon, Plans of the Cabins may be seen at the Office of RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Rampart Row, 3d, September 1831.

[390]

For Freight or Passage to Ceylon, Madras, or Calcutta.

THE CAVENDISH BENTINCK, R. A. HUMPHREYS, to sail about the middle of this month—Apply to the Commander on board, or at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND CO.

[391] *Fort, 3d Sept.*, 1831.

For Freight or Passage to London.

The new River built Ship LORD AMHERST Burthen 600 tons, JOHN HICKS, R. N. Commander, was to leave England in the middle of May, and may be expected early in this month will have quick dispatch; carries a Surgeon, and is expressly fitted up for Passengers. Plans of her accommodations may be seen on applying at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CAR TER and Co.

[392] *Bombay, 3d, Septt* 1831.

Passage to Liverpool.

The fast sailing Ship GIPSEY. R. HIGHAT Commander, will sail 20th Instant,—Apply to the Commander on board, or at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND CO.

[393] *Bombay 3d Sept.*, 1831.

For Passage to London

TO Sail positively on the 11th Inst. and will touch at the Cape if Passengers offer, the SARAH, H. COLOMBINE, Commander, late of the H. Co's. Service. Has superior accommodation for Passengers and carries a skilful Surgeon. For Passage Apply to Mr. GREY, Rampart Row.

[394] *Bombay, 3d Sept.* 1831.

Passage to London, calling at the Cape of Good Hope.

The ELIZABETH and JANE, 450 Tons, HENRY RICHMOND, R N. Commander, will sail 10th Instant and has superior accommodations for passengers. Apply to Captain RICHMOND, at the Office of Messrs DIROM, CARTER & Co.

[395] *Bombay, 3d Sept.* 1831.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

Bombay Castle, 24th, August 1830.

No. 327 of 1831.—In pursuance of instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to declare, that Surgeon J. Milne M. D. late President of the Medical Board, having completed the full period of five years, service, as a Member of the Medical Board on the 21st November last, when no special case, of public exigency for his further service in any Medical capacity was deemed by Government to exist, became from the above mentioned date, entitled to the retiring pension of £700 *per annum*, and ceased to be a Member of the Medical Establishment of this Presidency.

His Lordship in Council has much pleasure in testifying his high sense of Doctor Milne's valuable services extending over the long period of 33 years—Doctor Milne has been employed in all parts of the territories of this Presidency, and in Persia and Turkish Arabia, and on several occasions with Forces in the field, and has obtained honorable testimonials of the important benefits derived from his skill and assiduity in the duties of his profession. As a Member, also and President of the Medical Board he has entitled himself no less to the approbation of Government, and to that favourable notice of his services to the Honorable the Court of Directors, which the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council will not fail to convey.

Bombay Castle, 25th, August 1831.

No. 328. of 1831.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that Country Saddles shall under ordinary circumstances be required to last a period of five years, and on field service four years.

The established proportion of Saddles and Harness for the Horse Artillery and Native Cavalry, is fixed as follows:—

		Saddles Complete.	Harness Complete.	
	Brigade Head Quarters....	2	..	For the Brigade Farrier and Trumpet Major
Horse Artillery.	1st Troop ..	160	84	
	2d do.. ..	160	84	
	3d do.. ..	160	84	
	4th do.. ..	160	84	
Nat. Cavalry.	1st Regiment	520	..	
	2d do.. ..	520	..	
	3d do.. ..	520	..	
	Total..	2,202	336	

N. B. The whole of the Cavalry Regiments are above the Establishment, therefore, Saddles according to their present strength are allowed: as the Supernumeraries are struck off, the number of Saddles will be reduced to the established proportion.

No. 329 of 1831.—The leave of absence to the Neelgherry Hills, on sick Certificate, granted to Captain S. Robson of the Right Wing of the European Regiment, under date the 26th February last, is extended for a period six months on the same account.

No. 330 of 1831.—The leave to the Neelgherry Hills granted to Captain H. Dunbabin, 22d Regiment Native Infantry, on sick Certificate, under date the 26th February, 1830, and extended on the 21st February last, is further prolonged for a period of four months on the same account.

Bombay Castle, 27th August. 1831.

No. 331 of 1831.—The leave to proceed to the Neelgherry Hills, granted to Major J. Little, of the European Regiment, under date the 25th February 1830, and extended on the 21st February last, for the recovery of his health, is further prolonged for a period of four months on the same account.

No. 332. of 1831.—James Pollard, an Out Pensioner of Chelsea, is permitted to reside and receive his Pension at Dhoolia.

No. 333. of 1831.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in council has been pleased by a resolution in the Marine Department, to direct that Assistant Surgeon T. Waller be placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, for duty in that Branch of the service.

Bombay Castle, 29th August, 1831.

No. 334 of 1831.—The furlough to sea granted to Lieutenant S. Unwin of the Regiment of Artillery, under date the 10th of December last, for the benefit of his health, is extended to Europe on the same account, commencing from the date of his embarkation from this Presidency.

No. 335. of 1831.—The following promotions are made.

18th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant J. S Jameson to be Captain, and Ensign F. Westbrook to be Lieutenant, in succession to Hurle deceased.—Date of Rank 19th August 1831.

Senior Cadet G. J. D. Milne to be Ensign, vice Westbrook promoted.—Date of Rank 19th August 1831.

No. 336. of 1831.—The following appointment is made.

3rd Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant J. Hallet to be Adjutant, vice Candy, proceeded to Europe.—Date of appointment 26th July 1831.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS,
Chief Secretary.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

I perceive that no person has taken notice of the last communication of R. S. and am therefore induced to trouble you with a few observations on it, for fear that it should in any way mislead the public. The severity of the remarks which has called forth his animadversion and even surprise, was the natural result of his own reckless observations; the numerous Muratha Scholars who have formed a favorable estimate of Molesworth's Dictionary must consider themselves termed by him ignorant, prejudiced, weak, and presumptious, and the Lexicographer himself a foolish ignorant pretender unacquainted with his own language, conducting the work on bad principles, and finishing it as he began, in error, how strange is it that your correspondent should be surprized at the flame his own torch has kindled; is he ignorant of the old but trite proverb "he that plays with bowls must expect to meet with rubs?"

For my own part I am sorry to have incurred the reproach of unbecoming retort, and should such have appeared in my former letter, I here beg to apologize for it, as I am convinced personalities disguise the truth, create ill will lengthen the discussion beyond its just limits and are moreover useless weapons to a man whose cause is strong.

The Bill of indictment framed by R. S. embraced seven distinct condemnatory clauses: by way of answer I endeavoured to show that the matter found fault with either did not exist at all, or was to be met with in a greater degree in a variety of Standard Lexicons; that R. S.'s opinions were contrary to the best authority relative to the language itself, and the experience of every Muratha scholar and Bramhun I had met with; that his charges were mere opinions without proof and lastly they were highly illiberal and most unnecessarily severe.

Whether I succeeded in my attempt it remains for the public to judge: my arguments were arranged so as to cope separately with each item of criticism; in R. S.'s present letter he singles out a remark of mine under one of these heads [the 2d] applies it to quite a different subject and then holds it up to ridicule as pointless; I make no comments on this proceeding further, than to submit it to his own better judgement, whether he would not have felt more satisfied could he have produced one Hindoostanee Persian or Arabic word not currrent amongst the Murathas, instead of neglecting the general challenge held out to him so to do, and purposely miscontruing my question.

R. S. now attempts to make good a small portion only of his original censure, in the authors ignorance of English, his use of vulgar words, redundancy of interpretation, and introduction of foreign words at variance with the genius and grammar of Murathee—I will not occupy your columns by refuting at much length charges that have no evidence to support them, any body may raise an idle clamour, but thanks to the general tendency of public opinion to support the truth, this dies away nearly as soon as it is born.

Two words are however brought forward in support of your correspondents assertions in मोडणें and तोडणें in spite of their different shades of meaning R. S. would only allow them one, on the plea 1st, that he would be understood by the natives, were both to be used indifferently. 2ly the impossibility of "any Muratha scholar producing any Muratha phrase in which these words would not be perfectly well translated into English by using either the word *break* or some one of the different meanings attached to it." If R. S. by the word *different* means dissimilar in signification, he allows the necessity of using some other words, and if he does not, he has written words without a meaning, but I deny his correctness either in English or in Murathee. The interpretation of the following sentences into English by his rule would denote extreme ignorance of both languages कोणा एकाचा पावला वरून रथाचें चाक जाउन पाउल मोडलें "The wheel of a cart passed over a certain persons foot and *crushed it*" to use here the word तोडणें or its neuter form तुटणें would be bad Murathee, if they implied any thing at all, they would signify severed the foot in two as will be evidenced by the two following sentences. त्या शिपायानें याचा हात तरवारेनें तोडला "That sepoy *cut off* this mans hand with a sword" युध्धा मध्यें दुसऱ्याचे तरवारेनें माझाहात तुटला "My arm was *cut asunder* in battle by another mans sword"—as it would be wrong to use तोडणें in the first sentence so it would be to use मोडणें in either of these: If my readers doubt me let them consult their Pundits, but they have only to consult common sense to perceive that writing *break* in lieu of those words appearing in Italics would be bad English and by no means giving the signification of the original; admitting for a moment that the natives do not always discriminate in conversation that difference which they allow to exist between these words, is this any reason why their true and correct meaning should not be specified in a Dictionary of their language? all the Bramhuns I have conversed with state that मोडणें is breaking a thing without severing its parts तोडणें by severing them entirely. After this specimen of R. S's. qualifications in Murathee, the public will appreciate his fitness to censure such a giant in Murathee knowledge as Molesworth must be, judging from his Dictionary and R. S's. confession alone.

It was to have been expected from a critic so boldly declaiming against a work, that in this his second appearance before the Public, he would have offered some proofs in support of his assertions; we ask for facts and can get nothing but opinions. Napoleon when thrown into a situation as dangerous for his military renown as that of R. S. is for his literary reputation, succeeded admirably by a ruse of something the same kind I give you ten minutes* in which to surrender before I overwhelm you with my army, was his threat to the Austrians, they submitted, so that though he had no troops at hand, his credit was saved; had the opponents of R. S. yielded in like manner at the sound of his trumpet, it would not have been so necessary for him to show his strength, but we yield not; defiance is bid, we ask for a fair field and no favor, we are ready to enter the lists, we challenge him to produce his forces, and though ours are ready for the conflict, we find nobody to cope with but the Trumpeter; with all deference and respect to R. S. I think my simile of the Drum in the fable [†] a very appropriate one.

I do not coincide in opinion with your correspondent, that the few novel words introduced into the English part of the work will be any detriment to the fame of Englishmen among the Oriental Scholars of Europe, because independent of their extreme utility in adaptation to the sense and construction of the Murathee language, they are perfectly intelligible to any one acquainted with English, and come under or resemble the rule of formations regarding which Dr. Johnson has observed that "they are arbitrarily formed by a constant and setiled analogy and are the genuine and regular offsprings of English roots, so that their relation to the primitive being always the same, their signification cannot be mistaken."

Instead of stating it as a general charge R. S. should have given examples of words likely to lead the natives of this country into "improprieties and vulgarities" to omit altogether indecent or vulgar words in a dictionary, is too preposterous an idea for any man to possess how would the medical man converse with his patient, how could we shun improprieties in the misuse of terms from ignorance of their true meaning, how would the Interpreter explain evidence in a variety of gross cases? to admit no vulgar word into a Dictionary would preclude the higher classes from intercourse with the lower and erect a temple to refinement at the expense of common sense and utility.

My opponent has not exactly understood what I meant by the term *deficiency* as applied to the Murathee language; it is not a paucity of words but of books that I alluded to: it would be difficult to compile in the common acceptation of the term a classical work, out of a language having scarcely any other standard of reference than the voice of the multitude; but with regard to extreme accuracy of definition, copiousness of collection, rejection of Grammatical superfluities, and arrangement of the interpretations, Molesworth's Dictionary will stand on a par with, and be superior to some of the most approved compilations in any language; choice authorities affording ample materials to other Lexicographers, were wanting to Molesworth, and he has had to supply their place by increased discrimination, if not more arduous labor he has not been able to garnish his work by selections from a Tacitus, or a Cicero, a Horace or a Virgil, but he has reduced into order a Chaos and furnished the world with a book which will ultimately benefit many millions of people.———In condemning the multiplicity of definitions R. S. has mixed together too things essentially different viz. the number of different significations a word may possess and the number of synonymical renderings of each particular meaning. The first I confess to be very puzzling, yet why not saddle the right horse with the difficulty. The Murathas themselves are answerable for applying the same word in different ways, and not the man who informs us of this. The Frenchman in the story who prayed that God might *pickle* his Brittannic Majesty, would not, we should conclude, find fault with a book warning him that the word *preserve*, had more significations than one. The 2nd point I believe to be no cause of perplexity, for however R. S. may affect not to understand my remark, it is plain that more than one English word to each separate meaning of the Murathee one furnishes the learner with a clue to its restricted import as applied to that particular word. R. S. not only censures this branch of interpretation but the other also, I question whether a Lexicographer would be esteemed more than the compiler of a simple Vocabulary, if he followed his counsel, this is the first time I have ever read that an accurate rendering of every signification of a word is not necessary in a Dictionary, sure I am that neither Stephanus no Gesner were of this opinion.———

R. S. maintains a still more extraordinary doctrine, namely, that the genius and affinities of the Murathee language* would be better known by omitting many of the words used by them, because borrowed from foreign sources, would he apply this rule to a Persian or Hindoostanee Dictionary and leave out all Arabic words? If not his remark goes for nothing, more particularly as the author has affixed a lingual mark to denote the words that are exotic. If he applies his observations to such as have become regularly adopted and assumed the shape of the Murathee language, he would of course equally insist that the *genius* of the English language would be best evinced by admitting in its Dictionary words of Teutonic origin only.

Your correspondent concludes by quoting a misprinted observation of mine, there were no less than thirty six typographical errors in my last (thanks to the Printers Devils) and amongst them "*counting on*" instead of "*courting*"; my remark as R. S. must well know was never intended to stand alone in the place of proof, and thus to single it out as the peroration of his address is a mark of any thing but a strong cause, I have now only to add in answer to his Postscript, that the Sunskrit words appearing in Molesworth have little chance of being thought otherwise, until R. S. furnishes something more convincing to the contrary than a mere opinion.

Your's very Obediently,
POLYGLOT.

P. S. When R. S. in his first letter censured the insertion of compound words and thereby showed the *extent* of his acquirements in Murathee, he forgot perhaps that Dr. Johnson assigned as a reason for inserting the numerous compound words to be met with, for example under After, All, Anti, Arch, Count, Fore, Heart, High &c. &c. that composition forms one of the Chief features of a language and he in consequence censures his predecessors for their negligence in this respect.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

MR. EDITOR,

By one of the late ships from England I received a reply to a letter dispatched by the Steamer in December last, which was delivered within 10 miles of London and charged *seven Shillings postage in addition to the 4 Rupees paid in Bombay!!!* How far this charge agrees with the regulations of Government regarding Steam packet letters a copy of regulation 3 will best prove.

Reg. 3d "The packets are made up and put on board the Steamer on the 15th Nov. They are all enclosed in an envelope directed to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors: but all letters not for the Hon'ble Court are enclosed in an inner sealed packet addressed to the Post Master General in London to whom they are delivered *without any further charge!*"

After this to be charged seven shillings for 10 miles inland postage is rather too bad; a double letter from London to Aberdeen would not cost half the sum. As this information may be useful to those who purpose writing by Steam you will perhaps give it a corner in your paper.

Yours Mr. Editor,
G. A.

August, 1831.

* I quote from memory and am not quite certain as to the exact time allowed.

† For this I refer my Muratha readers to th Puncho pakiyan.

* We are not speaking of what it was once on a time, but what it now is.

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To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

Although every one must admit the energy and discretion shewn on every occasion by the Officer now on a Mission to Runjeet Sing, yet it is but just to remark, that your Correspondent to whom you allude in Tuesday's paper, must have been altogether misinformed on the subject of the difficulties which were at first encountered by the Mission, and to the surmounting of which the Government are entirely indebted to the decision and firmness of the Resident in Cutch.

Yours obediently,
BARQEER,

Bombay, 25th August, 1831.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

I beg leave through the medium of your valuable paper to acquaint not only the *Lovers* of Horticulture but of good living, that I yesterday saw a dish of Marrowfat Peas at the table of a member of the Horticultural Society of which *five* of us partook. I hope in giving publicity to this Victory over a Bombay Monsoon, I shall not excite the envy of others less fortunate in their Gardens, knowing the anxiety which exists to be foremost in the list either for early productions or for the size or quality of such produce I have ventured into print, and now can say with Beau Brummel—"*I have tasted a Pea.*"

Your obedient Servant.
H.

September, 1831.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

Observing that your paper for the last two or three times is almost entirely filled with correspondence regarding the merits or demerits of the Mahratta Dictionary lately published by Captain Molesworth, I beg to intimate to you that the subject is extremely tiresome and uninteresting to the great majority of your readers, who are not possessed with the same philological zeal as your Correspondents R. S. and V. K.

If the space in your columns occupied by the letters of these literary Combatants were filled with fuller details of English news, or interesting extracts from the best new publications, such a change from the system at present adopted would I conceive, be infinitely to the advantage of your paper, both as regards amusement and instruction.*

If gentlemen must enter into controversies upon points interesting to themselves alone, let some other channel of communicating their sentiments be chosen and not the public papers of the Presidency, in which the general reader would naturally wish to confine his attention to subjects of general interest.

The publication of these few remarks in your next paper will be esteemed a favor and in the hope that they will accomplish the desirable end of putting a stop to such a tedious correspondence.

We remain,
Sir,
Your most obt. Servants.
ANTIPHILOLOGOS.
and MILES.

BANKS OF THE NURBUDDA
26th August 1831.

TO LILIS.

"I had a dream which was not *all* a dream"
BYRON.

'Twas Night---in Fancy's wayward mood.
as recklessly I roved,
My thoughts were of the great, the good,
and of those whom once I loved;
And my tears like blood, were in bitterness shed
For I thought of the distant, and wept for the dead!

And soon as listless I reclined
upon a moonlit bank,
A dazzling Vision mocked my mind,
in slumber as I sank;
And behold a bright Temple appeared in the Air,
Its idol was BEAUTY, and YOUTH worship'd there.

Proud at the portal Malice frown'd,
(a thing in demon-form)
While Death in grimly pomp sat crown'd
on the clouds of the coming storm.'
Yet in spite of the horrors around them strew'd,
BEAUTY still smiled, and YOUTH still woo'd

And tho' DETRACTION intervened,
all was delight and truth.
Till JEALOUSY, *a woman-fiend*
stole in, and she touch'd the YOUTH;
An then fled the Idol, and then fell the shrine,
And a change came over this Vision of mine.

The purple dawn of YOUTH had waned,
to the Night of Age and gloom,
And LOVE'S bright temple, now contain'd
nought but the silent tomb;
And the fearful change was by JEALOUSY done,
And REMORSE dug the grave of the lonely one.

I woke! and, LILIS, tho' I found
that all was but a dream,
Cold Horror still my spirits bound,
so real did it seem;
And I pray'd to my God to avert from me,
THE HEART'S TORMENTOR. JEALOUSY!

Y.

HIGH WATER TABLE,—3D SEPT. 1831.

Saturday	9	30
Sunday	10	09
Monday	11	15
Tuesday	11	51
Wednesday	0	02
Thursday	0	37
Friday	1	12

* Would our correspondent desire that every thing of a local nature should be excluded? and if not, we should like to have him state what event has lately occurred of greater importance than the publication of such a work as the Mahratta Dictionary.—ED.

EXCHANGE.

On London at 6 months' sight at 1 | 9
Calcutta 30 days 107½ B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca. Rs.
Madras 30 days 102½ B'y Rs. per 100 Madras do.
Remittable Loan 145 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca do.
5 per Cent Loan of 1822 | 23 according to the period of discharge. 111 at 116
Do. of 1825 | 26 } 111 at 112 } Do per Do.
Do. of 1829 | 30 }

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Brigade Major Cotgrave Artillery from Poonah.
Capt. Alex. Livingston 8th Regt. N. I. from Ahmednuggur.
Major J. G. Griffith Artillery from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.

Cadet B. R. Powell to the Deccan.
Lieut. G. Thornton, 19th Regt. N. I. to Malligaum.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Dessa, on the 15th August, the lady of S. J. Stevens 21st Regiment N. I. of a Daughter
At Ahmednuggur on the 12th Instant the lady of J. W. Muspratt Esq. C. S. of a Daughter.
Bombay 26th Inst. The Lady of William Money Esq. of a Daughter.'
On Sunday Aug. 27th at Bancoote Mrs. James Scott, of a Son.

DEATHS.

At Ottocamund Neelgherry hills, on the morning of Friday the 12th instant, in the twenty eighth year of her age Theresa Alicia, the Wife of Surgeon W. F. Cockerill of the Bombay Establishment.
At Asseerghur, on the 18th instant, of jungle fever, Captain Robert Hurle, 18th Regiment N. I. aged 44 years, the gloom cast over the Regiment by the sudden demise of this lamented officer, bespeaks, but too strongly how deeply he has been regretted.
At Paris, on Wednesday the 27th April 1831, Hastings Eliza, only Daughter of James Dennis DeVitre Esq., Hon'ble East India Company's Civil Service, Bombay Establishment.
On the 29th of April last, at her House in Hartley Street, in the 97th year of her age, Colin Relict of the late James Baillie Esq., of Invernesshire, North Britain, and M. S. for Worshaw.
On board the ship Fort William off Sincapore, on the 13th July 1831, Mrs. Jane Graham, aged 23 years, wife of Thos. Henry Graham Esq., Assistant Surgeon Bombay Medical Establishment and daughter of Dr. J. H. Maxwell, Member Medical Board.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 2d Ship John Adam, P. Butler, Master from Muscat 25th August, 1831.
Passengers.—Doctor Riach, and Mrs. Butler.

DEPARTURES.

August 27th The Hon'ble Company's Sloop of War Amherst G. B. Brucks Esq. Commander to Persian Gulph.
Aug. 30th Ship Sir Frances Burton, Archd. Reid, Master to Liverpool.
Sept. 1st Ship Drongan, John Mackenzie Master to Columbo, Trincomalie, Madras and Calcutta.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Sarah, Elizabeth and Jane, Gipsey, and Majestic.
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Byramgore, Cadery, Maackborn, Dadaloy, Eliza, Discovery, Cavendish Bentinck and Sultan, John Adam.
ARAB.—Fazarabany, Fazel Currim, Futtay Raymon, Futtay Nassry.
HON. COMPANY'S *Receiving Ship*—Hastings.
Do. Do. *Steamer*—Hugh Lindsay.
Do. Do. *Schooner*—Royal Tiger.
Do. Do. *Surveying Vessel*—Benares.
Do. Do. *Sloops of War*—Clive, and Elphinstone.
PORTUGUESE—Brig Aurelia.
BRAZILIAN—Ampaeze.
AMERICAN.—Nereus.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1831.

The Madras papers of the 22d Ultimo, announce the arrival of the Honorable Company's Ship *Minerva*, from London the 10th of May. We observe by them that the *Lady Raffles* from this port, arrived in England on the 7th, and that the *Lord Amherst*, *Vesper*, and *Royal George* were advertised to sail from London on the 14th. and the *Minerva* and *Dorothy* from Liverpool on the 28th of May.

The Minerva appears to have brought but little information in addition to that already received by the Majestic; what there is, relates entirely to the Elections which, as far as they have gone, appear to have resulted much in favor of the Reform question. The following s a summary of all the members returned up to the 7th of May.

"For Reform.....	231
Against Reform.....	171
The *difference* of returns from certain places *in favour* of reform compared with the last Parliament is.....	117
And the *difference against*.....	34
Leaving a total difference produced by the new Election, in favour of Reform of.....	83
An estimate is then formed of the probable result of the entire Elections. From the table above alluded to (which includes nearly every one of the rotten Boroughs, favourable as may be supposed to anti-Reform) a Majority appears of.....	60
Sixty five returns are yet to be made; chiefly Counties. The principles of the Candidates lead to the inference that in these there will be an additional Majority of.....	50
The Irish Members, in number 100, it is calculated will give a difference of..	30
Total Majority of England and Ireland	140
From Scotland, however, (where, as they term it, "the *perfection* of the close system exists") a difference against the measure, is expected of.....	11
Leaving on the whole an anticipated Majority in favour of Reform of.....	129

We are much obliged to a correspondent who signs himself G. A. for the information which he has communicated respecting the charge made at home upon letters sent overland. The subject is one in which the public is much interested; and as it is only possible after reading the regulation he quotes, to attribute the fact stated, to some misunderstanding at the India House, we trust that measures will be taken to prevent the recurrence of it in future.

The last Calcutta papers afford but little additional information respecting the late affair in China. We observe however, it was rumoured that a naval armament would be dispatched to Canton by the Indian Government for the purpose of protecting the Company's interests, and judging by the celerity with which the Clive, Sloop of War, has been fitted out to proceed there, it appears more than probable, that as far as the absence of the Governor General would allow, some decisive measures of the kind have been resolved upon by the Supreme Government.

We cannot help remarking the various ways in which the late dispute has been viewed by the Calcutta journalists, who have attempted by twisting arguments into every possible shape, to apply it, either for or against the Company's monopoly. It appears however to be the unanimous opinion of those unconnected with the select committee, who have written from Canton upon the subject, that the occurrences which have lately taken place, have resulted entirely from a determination on the part of the Chinese Government, to enforce more rigidly, the timid and jealous policy hitherto adopted in its intercourse with foreigners; and such being the case, no argument can arise from the conduct of the Supracargoes either for or against the Company's monopoly.

There is every reason to suppose that the outrages which have been committed and the insolent tone lately assumed by the local authorities at Canton, have been occasioned in a great measure by the supposed want of support implied by the peculiar termination of the last dispute with the select Committee, and as temporizing conduct under such circumstances, would only have the effect of increasing the evil, no alternative remains, but to adopt prompt and vigorous measures, which we rejoice to see are likely to be speedily taken.

CALCUTTA.

In our Obituary of to-day, we deeply lament (and we doubt not that the feeling is general,) to behold the name of Commodore Sir John Hayes. After a period of service of about half a century, the hopes of this gallant and distinguished veteran, of spending the last years of life in his Native Land, were not destined to be fulfilled: and on the 3d of July last, he terminated his useful and honorable career, on a lonely Isle of the Indian Ocean.

This is not the place to expatiate on his private worth, on that sterling integrity of character, that singular disinterestedness of feeling and conduct, and that generosity of disposition which endeared him so much to his family and friends. It may, however, be permitted us to observe, that, as a kind neighbour, a sociable and hospitable member of Society, and a humane and charitable friend of the poor and distressed, he will be extensively missed and regretted.

It was frequently his good fortune to obtain what to him was the most invaluable of all rewards, the approbation of the Government he had the honour of serving, and latterly a mark of gracious consideration from his King and country. That his claims to both were legitimate and well grounded, the following brief summary of his services will sufficiently demonstrate. In 1782-3—while Midshipman of the *Bombay* and *Intrepid*; he cut out two vessels in Mangalore Roads, with the launch of the former ship, and was present assisting at the Capture of Cundapore, Onore, Mangalore and Merjee Forts. From 1784 to 1788, he was employed as Midshipman and Lieutenant on board various Cruisers at Bussorah, Calcutta, Canton, Prince of Wales Island, &c.; and was even employed occasionally on active land service when the war broke out with Tippoo Sultan, In 1790-1, accordingly, he was attached to the army under General Abercromby, and was present assisting at the capture of Carlie, Cananore, Billiapatam, &c. After the close of the war in 1793-4, he commanded two vessels, viz. the *Duke of Clarence* and the *Duchess*, on a voyage of Discovery, when he explored Van Dieman's Land and the Derwent River—the S. W. side of new Caledonia, S. E. and North coasts of New Guinea, the Molucca Islands, Timor, the whole North and South East face of Java from Cape Sandano westward, having passed through the Straits of Madura, and presented the first instance of the progress of a British ship through that intricate channel, &c. &c. &c. During this Expedition, he adopted such humane and judicious measures, in reference to the intercourse of the Expedition with the savage inhabitants of several of the places he explored, that not a single life on either side was ever compromised or lost in a quarrel; and once, when a hostile manifestation was made against himself and his party, he would not allow firearms to be used, but leaving a variety of useful articles on a conspicuous place above the beach, left the unhospitable coast in peace. Any thing, indeed, the slightest degree approaching to oppression or cruelty, was utterly foreign to his nature—and with the plainness and unaffected simplicity of the British sailor, he had all the tenderness and humanity proverbial to that character, according to old fashioned ideas of it. Nothing could be a better proof of this than the excellent discipline in which he was known to have always kept the ships or squadrons under his command, although he had the utmost repugnance to flogging—and always spoke of it with undisguised abhorrence.

On his return to India from the above Expedition, the subject of this memoir was employed as First Lieutenant on board the ship *Jehanguire*, armed, in concert with the Honorable Company's ship *Exeter* and *Brunswick*, for the express purpose of intercepting the French national squadron under Commodore Renau, (consisting of the frigates *Sybelle*, *Prudente*, and *Moineau*,) who appeared off Diu, and threatened the destruction of that settlement.

In 1797, he was selected to proceed on a Mission to the Hakim of Somneana, to demand restitution of a British ship, carried into the river Arbis, (or Arabis of Nearchus) a port in that Prince's dominions. To enable him to perform this service, he was furnished with an armed vessel called the *Vigilant*, carrying six two-pounders, and manned with a crew of eighteen natives in addition to his personal escort, consisting of seven artillery men, two European seamen, and twenty-two Sepoys. On the 13th of January 1797, close in with the Island of Bate, at the entrance of the Gulf of Cutch, he was attacked by Pirates—and the action which ensued, was, perhaps, one of the most desperate ever recorded, as may be understood from part of the inscription engraved upon a massive and elegant silver Cup (in addition to a sword of fifty guineas value,) presented to him by the Honorable the Court of Directors, as a mark of the high sense entertained by them of his gallant conduct on that occasion. The inscription in question runs thus—"At the entrance of the Gulf of Cutch, the *Vigilant* was attacked by a fleet of four sail of Sangarian Pirates, each vessel double her size and force. This unequal and desperate conflict lasted four hours, three-fourths of which time the enemy's vessels were on board the *Vigilant*. About the termination of this memorable contest, Lieutenant Hayes received a severe wound, having the lobe of his right ear shot away, his right cheek cut in two and his upper jaw-bone shattered to pieces." This wound was inflicted by a Ginjall piece, fired close to his head, and was to all who saw it at the time, of a frightful character. His life was, for a considerable period, endangered by it—and nothing but his good constitution could have carried him through the tedious process of a precarious and harassing convalescence. His countenance to the last sufficiently indicated the seriousness of the original injury—and through life, he continued at times, especially in damp weather, to suffer great pain in the part.

Omitting matters of minor importance, we may state that he was next employed with Colonel Little's detachment, until the reduction of Seringapatam. Afterwards, in command of the *Alert*, he landed on the Island of Kenra, mounting 200 pieces of cannon, and recovered a British vessel taken in there; and caused the Pirate Rajah Angria to pay 500 per cent. upon the cargo, deficient through plunder. In 1800, commanding the *Fly* gun-brig, while cruising against the Vengoria Pirates, he captured and dismantled their principal battery on the height of Vengorla, and threw the guns into the sea, &c. &c.

In 1801-2, he was Captain of the *Swift*, of twenty guns, and Chief of the Marine at the Moluccas, during which period he commanded the squadron which mainly contributed to the capture of Ternate, the chief seat of the Dutch Government in that quarter, and with the *Swift* defeated and partly destroyed a fleet of forty sail of Magindanas Pirate vessels, and thereby saved the Company's settlements on the Celebes.

In 1803-4-5. He was Captain of the *Bombay* Frigate, and Commodore of the Bengal Marine. In July 1803, he was appointed to command a squadron of ships to protect the Bay of Bengal. During this command, he asserted the just rights of his Hon'ble Masters upon the Coast of Sumatra, by recapturing the Fort of Muckie, and recovering the remaining part of their ordnance, stores, &c., taken through the treachery of the Malay inhabitants. As it was necessary to make an impression upon the minds of these barbarians, after cannonading the three batteries opposed to him, Commodore Hayes landed at the head of two divisions, selected by him from the Honorable Company's ships of war *Bombay* and *Castlereagh*; and took possession of them after a sharp conflict, upon which he dismantled and destroyed the works. On this occasion, upwards of sixty pieces of ordnance, and a quantity of other warlike stores fell into his hands. During the time he commanded the Bengal Squadron, no British merchant's ship, or property, suffered by capture within the limits of his cruise or authority.

In 1807—while in England, he was appointed by the Hon'ble Court of Directors, as a reward for his public services, Deputy Master Attendant at Calcutta, and to succeed to the station of Master Attendant, on the death or resignation of the incumbent, without prejudice to his rank and standing in the Bombay Marine. In 1809, he succeeded, in virtue of the above, to the situation of Master Attendant accordingly. In 1811, he received a Commodore's Commission of the First Class from the Governor General in Council, for the Expedition to Java. On this occasion, he commanded a squadron of nine sail of vessels of war, and all the other ships and vessels employed by the Company on the above service. He had hoped that the disembarkation of the troops might have been considered as within his province. Although not permitted that honor, he, with characteristic zeal and gallantry, as soon as he learnt the intention of the Commander in Chief to storm Cornelis, offered his personal services, with one hundred chosen seamen, to lead the *Forlorn Hope*. The reply of His Excellency Sir Samuel Achmuty, his highly creditable to the character of the British soldier. He ingeniously stated to Commodore Hayes, that there were too many Military Competitors to admit him to grant his very becoming request, otherwise, that he would have had much pleasure in doing so.

Of the manner in which he discharged his duties as Master Attendant of this Port, we shall say nothing, as it is more immediately known to the generality of the present community of Calcutta, than the heads of those earlier items of service which are noted above. Suffice it that, in this department, in addition to the recorded approbation of Government, he received, with reference to the navigation of the Hoogly, &c.. testimonials of respect and confidence, for his professional talents and judgment from the mercantile community, on which he set a due value. He commanded the armed Flotilla, as a Flag Officer, on the Coast of Arracan, during the late Burmese war—the events of which are too fresh in the memory of our Readers to require any particnlar notice. In short, no man had the interests of the Service he belonged to more at heart, and without disparagement to the claims of others, it may be safely averred, that the Indian Navy never boasted a more exemplary, or a brighter ornament.

In the course of his service, he received the highest marks of honorable consideration from the Ruling Authorities—more especially from the Marquess of Wellesley, Sir George Barlow, and Lord Minto—who distinguished him by a degree of friendly personal attention and kindness, that enhanced the value of their official recognition of his meritorious services, and left an indelibly grateful impression upon his mind. Finally,—in common with his brave companions in arms, he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament;—and his late Gracious Majesty conferred upon him the honour of Knighhood, in a mode the more flattering from its having been unsolicited and unexpected.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz. Aug.* 11.

RUPTURE WITH THE CHINESE.

In the remarks which appeared yesterday on the Chinese affair in two contemporary journals, we have a curious illustration of the different lights in which the same event may be viewed by different minds according to their prepossessions. "The true secret of the matter," says the *Bengal Hurkaru*, "is that that jealous Government (the Chinese) saw, or thought it saw, something of a suspicious and dangerous nature lurking in the establishment which the Company has formed for the purpose of facilitating its trade with that country and has come to the determination of being relieved from so unnecessary and useless a concern, at the same time believing no doubt that they can sell their export articles with as much profit to one man as to another, among those who appear as purchasers." According to this view the principles of free trade must have made rapid and unexpected progress in China. But the *John Bull* has another tale to tell. He shrewdly conjectures that "the opening of China to the English traders by the Parliament to England, without leave asked or given from the Celestial Emperor, may have been represented as an insult: and frequenting the port of Canton for commercial purposes been held up as only a *ruse* by which England may be better able to take permanent posession of some convenient spot from which in due time to extend her conquests." It would appear from this that monopoly is still in favour in China. These opinions evidently neutralize each other, and it is unnecessary therefore to take any pains to establish what we believe to be the fact, that neither a love for monopolists nor for free traders has had any thing to do with the late outrages at Canton. Those outrages are the application of principles of policy on which the Chinese Government has long acted towards foreigners, and in which it has been encouraged by the vacillating and compromising measures of the late Select Committe and the Court of Directors. Whatever may be the measures adopted by Government—and a naval armament is already talked of—it is essential to a just appreciation of those measures, of the real situation in which the British authorities are placed, and of the extent to which both individual and national character may be affected by the course that may be pursued, that the whole transaction should be regarded as much as possible with a freedom from party-bias. Endeavouring to view it in this light we cannot perceive that there is any ground for connecting it in the remotest degree with the differences that exist amongst ourselves on the advantages or disadvantages of the Company's monopoly. To justify the measures that will probably be adopted, it should be regarded on more general grounds. What then is the course that Government ought to pursue? What is the course they are likely to pursue? And what are its probable consequences?

It appears a matter of regret that Lord Bentinck is not at the Presidency, as a considerable delay must elapse in effecting a communication of opinion between the different members of Government, and in obtaining the sanction of His Lordship's name and authority to the proper measures. It is possible, but we think extremely improbable, that the Indian Government will decline to act effectively until it has received the instructions of the Home Government. The Home Government is less competent to judge than the Indian Government and the Canton Committee, and the extraordinary position of affairs that has been created and the known decision of character of the Governor General, forbids the supposition at which we have hinted. Wherever British power and authority exist, they exist to the full extent to which they can be made to reach, for the protection of British interests and the vindication of British character; and we have no apprehension that there will be any shrinking from the responsibility that must be incurred either by using, or by refraining to use, on the present occasion, the full powers belonging to the Indian Government. The first suggestion that offers itself is to negotiate; and even if more decisive measures should be adopted, negotiation will doubtless precede and follow them. It is perfectly obvious however, that negotiation alone, pacific negotiation unsupported by a military and naval force, is wholly inadequate to the exigencies of the occasion. The Indian Government has never had direct diplomatic communications with the Chinese Government, and if a Royal Ambassador had been received as Lord Amherst was, we may conceive how fruitless and degrading would be a mission from a subordinate Government. Are the Chinese, then to be attacked with any view to extensive and permanent territorial conquest? The nation appears to us altogether untenable. We do not suppose that if the proper means were properly employed there would be any great difficulty in subduing China, but it would be ridiculous to pretend that the recent outrage gives us any right to overthrow the Government of the country; and even if it were everthrown, what means do we possess to retain it in subjection and to discharge the duties of Government? The idea is too preposterous to be for a moment entertained by any sober thinking man. The British residents at Canton, with scarcely any exception, breath of nothing but war, and war probably we must have sooner or later, if not now; but it will not, at least we hope it will not, be a war of conquest, but a war of repression, of vindication; a war to claim compensation for property destroyed, satisfaction for insults offered, and security against future outrage; a war in short to compel the Chinese to treat us in every respect as equals, to grant the same immunities which they claim, and to be contented to claim and exercise none over foreigners but what are consistent with substantial right and public law. These are the legitimate objects of a war with the Chinese, and if for the accomplishment of these purposes the Governor General in Council should promptly determine to support his negotiations by an adequate force, a great public good will be effected not only for India and England but for the whole commercial world, and even for China itself by bringing it more within the pale of civilized intercourse wit other nations, and leading it, without the degradation imposed by a foreign domination, to the improvement which such an intercourse would bring in its train.

Another mode of dealing with the Chinese has been suggested by some of the witnesses who gave evidence before the Select Committees of the two Houses of Parliament on the affairs of the East India Company; and we observe from our letters that it is also talked of at Canton. It is that we should entirely withdraw from under the influence of the Chinese Government and endeavour to attract the whole of the trade we have hitherto carried on with China to some island that might be seized on and settled, or to some port already in our possession, such as Singapore. This scheme has always appeared to us for various reasons of a very doubtful success; and it presents nothing like a remedy for the existing state of things. Nothing but a full and fair adjustment with the Chinese should now satisfy us, both in redress of present grievances and for security against future agression. It is, we believe, the growing conviction of all who have reflected seriously on the subject that it is *not* any longer consistent with national honour and dignity to trade with the Chinese on the footing on which our commerce with them has hitherto been conducted; and that we *have* a right in the present instance to demand redress and apology and on general and independent grounds to insist on better terms of commercial intercourse than those that have been hitherto enjoyed. We trust that those to whom the decision of this question is necessarily left will not be found wanting in a proper consideration of the national interests and character; and that, if coersive measures are to be adopted, they will be of that prompt, vigorous, and decisive kind which will prove speedily effectual to the accomplishment of every necessary purpose. *Indian Gazette.*

The *India Gazette* has undertaken to blow JOHN COMPANY'S war trumpet against the Chinese, which for so peaceful a journal is somewhat surprising. It is true, that he hopes there will be no war of conquest, only a little war of vindication; like the Irishman he requests, that if his neighbours must fire their guns, they will do it gently and make as little noise as possible. Now considering that JOHN'S legal existence is rapidly approaching to its term, we should think he might be better employed in making up his accounts than in taking the advice of his new friend and fighting for the benefit of his successors. The Gazette begins by saying that as the opinions of the *Bull* and the *Hurkaru* manifestly neutralize each other, it is unnecessary to consider either of them, a most convenient and easy method of answering opponents and one which our contemporary should recommend to the especial consideration of the Judges. You Mr. Advocate A, have maintained opinions directly contrary to those of Mr, advocate B, they manifestly neutralize each other; I shall therefore proceed to give judgement as if neither of you had spoken! The *Gazette* says sneeringly, that according to our view of the case the principles of free trade must have made rapid, and unexpected progress in China. Now if our contemporary had attended to the evidence that has been brought forward on the subject of the trade, he would have learnt that the Chinese have long been jealous of the Company, not because they have the exclusive privilege of buying tea in China or of selling it in England, but because they are known to be the conquerors of India where they established themselves, as they have long wished to do in China, as an independent power, though purely commercial, and having no other object than trade. With this example before their eyes the Chinese may be excused for entertaining some jealousy as to the real designs of such visitors, particularly as they come in armed ships, capable of being applied to purposes of war, a single one of which is quite an overmatch for any force that the Chinese could bring against it. They are also in the habit of parading in armed boats and setting the local authorities at defiance: even the very wharf which has apparently caused the last dispute was built in spite of the opposition of the Mandarins, the prohibition to erect it having been given as "an everlasting indication of their power to prevent encroachment;" nor can the *spirited* conduct of Captain Maxwell in the *Alceste* be forgotten by the Chinese Government—before we applaud it, and hold it up as an example worthy of imitation let us consider how such an outrage would be regarded in England. Suppose the captain of of a Russian ship of war anchored at Spithead, had insisted upon going into Portsmouth harbour because he did not like riding at anchor outside, and though informed that it was not permitted by law, and forced a passage, silencing the forts; what would have been our indignation? should we not have demanded satisfaction at every hazard? and suppose that we had no naval force capable of contending with the audacious intruder, should we not regard that nation with peculiar jealousy, resist every encroachment with the greatest pertinacity, and if no other method of avoiding aggression remained to us, should we not put an end to all intercourse with such a people? Have we not an example in the conduct of the Americans last war, who tried this peaceful mode of bringing us to reason before they appealed to the *ultima ratio*. Can it be supposed that the Chinese government are ignorant of the progress of a power whose flags wave on their own frontier? It must be well known to them that our conquests have been made by supporting one party against the other, and then, as in the fable of the stag and the horse, keeping our friends ready bridled and saddled for the next occasion. Now scarcely a year elapses without some account of a rebellion in China; can it be supposed that the Celestial government is not quite aware of the consequences which might ensue if some one of their many insurgents was supported by British arms? We have said thus much to shew that the Chinese jealousy of British neighbours is not without reason, and we think that those who talk of substantial right and public law will admit, that every nation is justified in restricting the intercourse of its subjects with foreigners according to its own notions of convenience or of safety. If foreigners do not like the terms of intercourse they have their remedy by keeping away, as the Chinese edicts have repeatedly declared. If, in attempting to exceed the privileges allowed them, foreigners have been insulted or injured, the fault is their own, and to consider such an event as a legitimate ground of war is an interpretation of the law of nations which ought to be confined to *the commentators of the strongest sword*. The *India Gazette* with marvellous inconsistency says "it would be ridiculous to pretend that the recent outrage gives us any right to overthrow the government of the country." If it gives us a right of war, it gives us a right to all that war can procure, if our progress only convinces us that we have incurred a double measure of hatred from the Chinese government, and that no terms short of our absolute and everlasting expulsion will be kept with us, (which if it were our own case would be called the true spirit of patriotism) what remains for us but a disgraceful relinquishment of our advantages, or a final and complete conquest bringing the celestials at once "within the pale of civilized intercourse" by the benignant influence of a new Hastings or a Clive.

With regard to the mode suggested by some witnesses, examined by the Committee last year, of abandoning our establishment in China and taking possession of some island, we are by no means sure that it would not answer very well, provided a suitable situation could be found. In the first place all the extortions of Canton would be avoided, and if the Chinese Government should not connive at the trade for the sake of keeping us out of their harbours, which is by no means improbable, it is scarcely doubtful that a great part of the Chinese coasting trade would be directed to the new port. Those Chinese who visit Singapore have repeatedly declared their ability to bring any article of Chinese origin that they can find a market for, and a position near their own ports would manifestly be a great facility to vessels that can only perform the longer voyage to Singapore at a particular season. But putting these considerations aside, we anticipate that when the *great ships* of the Company shall be no more seen in these seas, but are succeeded by the humble brigs and barks of Liverpool, the jealousy of the Chinese and the difficulties consequent upon it, will be no more felt by us, than it is at this time by the Americans.

As to the ravings of the *John Bull* about the indignities offered to the picture of his late Majesty King George the fourth, we would recommend him to let the Chinese alone, till the editor of the *Westminister Review* has received condign punishment for a much greater offence against him, namely—TELLING THE TRUTH—*Ben. Hur. August* 12, 1831.

CHINA.

We subjoin further extracts of letters from Canton, illustrating more fully the state of feeling among the British residents there and the conjectures that are formed respecting the future proceedings of the Chinese and the probable consequences of the present rupture with them. Both the letters are of the 30th of May:—

"As the measures which the President and Select Committee may consider necessary to adopt in their discussions with the Chinese authorities may seriously affect the interests of all parties connected with China, we beg to enclose for your Government a copy of the notice lately issued by them, for the suspension of all British trade on the 1st August next.

"In this early stage of the proceedings, it is impossible to form any correct judgement of the probable result. They are viewed by many people here in a very serious light; but from our experience of all similar discussions with the Chinese, when conducted with temper and firmness we confidently hope they will terminate in some amelioration of our intercourse; at the same time, however, under the most favorable circumstances, we do not anticipate any settlement without great delay (from the cautious policy of the Chinese) and consequently serious inconvenience and losses to the trade generally."

"After the interruptions in the trade which have occurred here during the last two years, I hoped to have tranquility for one year at least, but the present is a period of more alarm than I have ever known before. You will learn the nature of the Factory's quarrell with the Chinese from the newspapers.

"Some of the measures of our Canton Legislators may not have been the wisest in the world during the last year or two; but that of the Court of Directors has been worse in publicly disgracing their servants for what amounted at the most to a mere error in judgment. They have encouraged the Chinese authorities to bully us under the idea that our new Committee dare not resent it. This, at least, seems to be the general opinion here. It will be seen that they have mistaken their men greatly.

"Almost every one breathes war and talks of conquering islands and so forth. It is not impossible certainly that it may lead to war—it convinces me that we must sooner or later attack the Chinese—that is, that we *shall* do it; for I am not quite sure about the necessity. For my own part I believe that the present disagreement will end amicably; but not until after the Company's ships arrive, and the trade shall have been stopped a few weeks, public trade as private.

"The Chinese officer who has committed the outrage has, I very much suspect, exceeded the letter of his instructions, if not the spirit. If this be the case, and the Peking folks are averse to push the *Fanquis* to extremity, they will think nothing of disavowing his acts. At the same time we are looking to the possibility of a very serious rupture, knowing the determination of our Chief, Majoribanks, and the necessity of satisfying the Chinese, that the people at home are not *afraid* of them.

"The Viceroy, who is a very good man, was absent when the cause of this rupture occurred. He is expected back in two or three weeks, and may perhaps make some overtures towards an accommodation. I am disposed to think that he left Canton, knowing that his deputy would try his strength with us. If it be so, he will not be sincere in offering peace, until he is satisfied that we are in earnest."—*Correspondent Ind. Gaz.*

POLITICAL ECONOMY.—There has been a wish expressed in a respectable quarter, to have Elements of this science translated into the Chinese language; and, to this end, the latest editions of Dr. Adam Smith's work on the Wealth of Nations, Malthus', M'Culloch's and Mill's principles, &c. of Political Economy, have been consulted. But in all those productions there is so much of dissertation, that is peculiarly European, that a translation of any one of them would in many parts be inapplica-

ble to China, and unintelligible to Chinese readers. For example: the mercantile system of Europe; the corn laws; the tythes; the banking system; paper money; &c.

The impossibility of making such subjects understood in a translation to a cursory native reader is self-evident. The illustration of the great principle of political economy applicable to the errors or abuses which may exist in China, would require a book written expressly for the purpose. We should be glad to see such an essay, and sincerely hope it may be executed by some experienced commercial resident, who can adapt his reasonings and illustrations to the institutions, opinions, and prejudices existing in China. There is one prevailing sentiment throughout the nation which it would be necessary to obviate, viz: that a high regard for honor and morals is not compatible with the pursuit of wealth either individual or national. The sacred language of Mung-tsze, to King Hwuy, will rise up in the mind of every Chinese, against making the increase of wealth avowedly a national study. The said King accosted Mung-tsze thus: "As you have come so far, I suppose you have some scheme for the profit of my country." To which Mencius (as Mung-tize has been latinized) answered, "O King, why speak of profit, or increase of wealth; benevolence and justice are sufficient. Speak only of benevolence and justice: talk not of national wealth. It seems indeed the universal belief of mankind, that virtue is more nearly related to poverty, than to riches. And the political economists of Europe would have made their lucubrations more palatable to the general taste, had they made moral considerations more prominent in their theories than they have done.

Mung-tsze, more than two thousand years ago, stated very distinctly Adam Smith's discovery—the division of labour, the cause of productive powers, &c. (See Collie's translations of the Four Books. Anglo-chinese College Shang-mung page 78.)—*Beng. Hurk. Aug.* 13.

EUROPE.

TOWN AND COUNTRY POLITICIANS.

PARIS rules France, but London is subject to the county. When, of late years, has any important political movement *originated* in London? We recollect no instance of the kind Reform owes nothing to the metropolis; which was dead to the question, when the counties, *before* the Three Days of Paris, were ousting their old Tory members and choosing Reformers instead. Whatever the Duke of Wellington lost by the dissolution, was taken from him by the reforming spirit of the counties and country towns. When the pamphlet attributed to Lord (then Mr. Brougham) appeared, London was astonished to learn that the new Parliament would be addicted to Reform. Of the sympathy of this nation for the French, when the latter defeated *their* boroughmongers, little or none was shewn by London. The meetings in the metropolis "to congratulate the brave people of Paris" were comparatively poor things, both in numbers and spirit; while the crowds who assembled in Scotland, Lancashire, Warwickshire, Dublin, and other outlandish parts, made themselves respected by their numbers, their unanimity, their promptitude, and the fervour of their zeal. Swing, too,—and what *he* did for Reform, bringing good out of evil, will be told one day,—he was a countryman all over, the very "bold peasant" on whom the Boroughmongers had always reckoned for aid in keeping down their old enemies the smoke-dried London Radicals. Then, the Political Union of Birmingham, which frightened everybody with its bold bearing, and spread the spirit, not of discontent, but of resistance, over the North of England and a great part of Scotland,—did not the Cocknies get up a thing with a similar name? and were they not fain to take Irish O'Connell for their chairman? and did not the mimic Association dissolve after one meeting? The London *Political Union*, indeed!—its very name was a contradiction in terms. Cocknies love money; and people having money, who come to London, love to be fashionable: but as for enthusiasm in politics, they leave such folly to the provinces; and as for union, they are never united, but, like sheep, by a common fear.

Next, compare the proceedings of town and country as to the Reform Bill. At no time during the debates was there a *crowd* in Palace Yard: columns would not hold the names of distant towns and villages in which the people have assembled in crowds to meet the mail, and learn the result of every important debate. When the Bill was read a second time, London made no sign of joy: in the country, even to the furthest extremities of Scotland and Cornwall, ringing of bells and illuminations told of the pleasure, and the resolution also, of the people. The political torpor of London extends for at least thirty miles round Bow steeple; for, within that distance, who have heard of no marked enthusiasm for Reform. When London knew that General Gascoyne had carried his proposal for altering the Bill, she was a little sad, perhaps but silent and listless. Busy Birmingham, on the contrary, *instantly* repeated what she had said not long before, viz. that she was ready to support the King against the the Boroughmongers "with a hundred thousand men in arms;" just as the people of West Kent and East Sussex had before threatened to "march" with Colonel Evans * in support of his Majesty and his patriotic Ministers. Then, in the way of preparation for the elections, what did London before the dissolution? Nothing. Yet how easy was it for the citizens to have ousted Mr. Ward, who offered to resign after his vote against the Bill, and to have elected a Reformer during the Easter recess. The Southwark people, too, might easily have fixed the vote of Sir Robert Wilson in favour of the Bill, if they had treated the Knight as the Warwickshire electors did their slippery member, Mr. Dugdale. When Hunt belied the working classes, saying they disliked the Bill, what did the London operatives? Nothing; whilst the work-people of Leeds, Sheffield, Birmingham, and Manchester, assembled and disowned Hunt, whose effigy the Manchester people burnt on the field of Peterloo. Whilst the metropolis thus slept, as if there had been no prospect of a dissolution, the provinces were on the alert, calling meetings, selecting future members, and subscribing money, with a view to the General Election, which appeared inevitable to all whose anxiety for Reform led them to think earnestly on the subject. The patriotic election subscriptions of Lancashire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, and Cornwall, alone, amounted to 25,000*l.* *before* the dissolution. How much, at that time, had been raised in London? Nothing; unless we reckon the subscriptions of the Parliamentary Candidate Society, of which all but about 100*l.* came from the country.

Facts without end might be adduced, to show that London when compared with the country, is destitute of political spirit. We do not pretend that the metropolis takes no interest in politics; we are only drawing a comparison,—of which the result is, that political movement originates with the country, and that the metropolis only follows the lead of the provinces, slowly and inefficiently.

The phenomenon requires explanation. The capital being the centre of wealth and intelligence, the seat of the Legislature, the very heart of the body politic, ought, one would suppose, to move in mighty throbs, causing but pulsations in the extremities; and it is just so in France. But there are diseases of the human frame which seize upon the heart first, and ultimately affect the whole body through the medium of its noblest part. Such is the state of England. London is the stronghold of monopolies—The centre of evil influences. Here the aristocracies of wealth and fashion rule tyrannically. In London, if a man be poor, he is so despised, and therefore so eager to become rich, that his mind is not his own before any who can gratify his longings. In London, a rich man, and more especially if he be young and ambitious, will sell his soul for admittance to what he calls "the best society,"—which means the circle next above his own. In London, there are a thousand aristocracies, great and small, each of which is built on monopoly, and on a system of grades, which teaches men to crawl and climb instead of thinking soundly and acting conscientiously. There is the boroughmongering one, which rides over all; those of Threadneedle and Leadenhall Streets, with their Directors, each of whom may influence five hundred better men than himself; that of the Law, with its long and difficult ladder, each step of which is guarded by a crowd pulling at those above them and kicking hard at all below; the Civic Corporation, with its four ranks of the Chair, the Gown, the Council, and the Livery, and its enormous fund for the purpose of turning men into sycophants or ciphers; that of the Clubs, which are as a scale of artificial distinctions for those who want neither money nor power—which teach men to think by conventional rules, and to act in constant fear of being marked as eccentric when they are only independent; and (we have room for but this once more) the most preposterous of all, that of fashion, directed by the patronesses of Almack's—who live to create distinctions amongst women, and to set an example of insolence and folly, which is eagerly followed, with superadded meanness, by the ranks below them, the vulgar of Gloucester Place, the very vulgar of Bloomsbury, and the most vulgar women of the suburbs. "Tag rag and bob tail" is the term which the Almack's women generally apply to all the others; and each rank, in its turn, has some contemptuous epithet for the ranks below it. The scale of fashion ends with poverty, where the other evil influence acts alone in the worship of Mammon; as, for example, amongst the tradespeople of London, who, spoken of as a class, take their politics from their customers.

Add to all these evil influences, the many more which will suggest themselves to every reader, and we shall be at no loss to account for the political meanness, cowardice, and impotence of the metropolis. To find singleness of purpose, comprehensive views, a generous love of country, unanimity, boldness, and power, real though latent to the superficial observer, —we must travel out of sight of St. Paul's. Paris rules France, but London is subject to the country. Reform will make a change here as in so many other things—may it come in time to stop the ossification of the heart of the body politic! If London had shown but half the political spirit of Cornwall, or Birmingham, or the starving county of Clare in 1828, the Reform Bills would have passed the House of Commons—and the House of Lords too—with large majorities.—*Spectator, April,* 30.

* Colonel Evans is gone to Preston, to oppose that poor, ignorant, ill-judging creature, Hunt. He is a man of daring spirit and good military skill. Whilst in the North, he should ascertain what is likely to be the humour of the people in case the Boroughmongers should become traitors,—which seems not improbable. The closing scene in the Agitation Parliament, when the Royal prerogative was almost resisted by physical force, is not forgotten.

GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY---GLORIOUS VICTORY.

Admiralty, Friday, April 22.

A dispatch has been this day received, announcing a glorious victory gained by Admirals Grey and Althorp, commanding the *Constitutional Squadron*, over the combined flotilla of the Anti-Reformers and Boroughmongers in St. Stephen's Bay.

On board his Majesty's ship *Reform* anchored off Thorney Island, April 22.

I have the honour to communicate, for the information of the friends and supporters of the British Constitution, the details of a splendid victory gained over the combined flotilla of the Boroughmongers, under the command of Admirals Peel and Wharncliffe, in St. Stephen's Bay.

At six, P. M. on the 21st of April, Admiral Wharncliffe having formed the *Mansfield*, advice boat, the *Carnarvon* steamer, the *Newcastle* trader, and the *Londonderry* fire-ship, in order of battle, with a flotilla of small craft in the rear, I directed the *Richmond* and *Burdett* to watch the enemy's movements. At half-past six Admiral Wharncliffe hoisted signals for a general attack on the vessels under my command, and endeavoured to annoy the *Royal William*, the leading ship of our squadron.

Seeing the intended manœuvre could not succeed, during the night I worked up to windward, and in the morning had the weather-gage of the enemy.

The *Royal William* having taken a fine position for the purpose of bearing down and breaking the enemy's line, I dispatched the *Lord Vaux*, *Lansdown* and *Melbourne* to act as tenders, and support the Royal Standard.

Admiral Wharncliffe, finding himself to leeward and in a desperate position, commenced a running fire. The *Londonderry* made sail at the same time to get alongside the *Richmond*, but in the attempt was nearly blown out of the water by the skilful pointing of the *Richmond's* guns. The *Londonderry* endeavouring to exhibit a *coup d'etat*, found she was only making a *coup de desespoir* and finally received a *coup de jarnac*. The *Richmond* and *Clanricarde* were engaged yard-arm and yard-arm with the Boroughmongering Flotilla, when the *Lord Vaux* ran in and fired a dreadful broadside upon the enemy. She then tacked and stood off again for a more combined movement.

The *Londonderry*, rushing with too much precipitancy into the heat of action, blew up, and her guns going off at the same time, the explosion, which was heard far from the scene of action, struck terror into the enemy.

The *Mansfield* opened a cross fire, and endeavoured to parley, but was silenced by the *Royal William*, which came up in gallant style to put an end to the engagement. The thunder of her guns soon made the Boroughmongers run from their quarters, and hide in holes and corners. Victory finally crowned the brave Reformers, and the enemies of the Constitution were crushed to rise no more.

Another party of the Rotton Borough craft, having commenced hostilities in the lower creek of St. Stephen's Bay, the Commander, Admiral Peel, was defeated, and one of the bombs, the *Vyvyan*, sunk.

The coast of Westminster is now clear of the marauding cruisers so long employed by their corrupt owners; and whilst the *Royal William* remains on the station a stopper will be put upon their unconstitutional practices.

All the Reformers under my command have done their duty. I have the honour to be, &c. GREY.

ALFRED THE GREAT.

WE never witnessed so enthusiatic a reception of a play as was given to Mr. Sheridan Knowles's *Alfred the Great*, at Drury Lane Theatre, on Thursday night. That the appearance of Alfred on the stage would be warmly greeted, was to be expected; but the heartfelt enthusiasm with which the audience applied the sentiment of the drama to present circumstances surpassed our idea of the public-spirit of English playgoers. The play abounded with allusions to kingly virtue and national character, but not more than the subject warranted; and we are not among those who think that "claptraps" have been added for the occasion. But if this has been the case, the *bait* is of so genuine and honest a kind, that it took hearts as well as hands. The moral position of William the Fourth corresponds with the personal situation of Alfred when he leads his subjects to meet and overcome their common enemy: and King William, by his integrity of mind, firmness of purpose, and a just sense of his duty as the King of a free people, has in these respects proved himself an Alfred—let the people prove themselves Britons.

The triumphant success of Mr, Knowles's play is undoubtedly owing in a great measure to the auspicious time of its production; but it would be doing injustice to his claims to overlook the fact that the patriotic sentiments, the true poetry, and the sweetness and pathos which adorned the drama, would have insured its success with an audience less cordially inclined. The story of Alfred is not in itself suited to stage-representation, though the two popular incidents of his disguise are dramatic in situation. The character, as given in history is passive in its energies, and appeals to the moral feeling, rather than the passions; it excites sympathy and admiration more than astonishment and surprise. It required, therefore, an underplot to support it, by adding to the incidents the conflict of will and passion, and thus to give it a due dramatic effect. To manage this, so as not to diminish the importance of the principal character, was a difficult and almost impossible task, without sacrificing the ideality of the historical personage. Mr. Knowles has wisely preserved the latter; and he may be pardoned, therefore, if he has eclipsed the interest of his principal by that of the secondary plot. The union of the two, however, is skilfully managed, not only with sufficient probability, but with an added glory to the character of Alfred.

Ina, the daughter of *Guthrum* the Danish King, falls in love with *Oswith*, who, with *Edric*, had been taken prisoner by the Danes. She saves the life and obtains the liberty of *Oswith*; whose refusal to follow the example of his fellow-prisoner by going over to the Danes, subjects him to *Guthrum's* vengeance. *Edric*, in the mean time, obtains from *Guthrum* the promise of his daughter's hand; and, coming to claim her, breaks in upon the mutual declaration of love between her and *Oswith*. They are about to fight, when the King enters, accompanied by *Alfred* in the disguise of a bard. The lovers avow their passion; and *Guthrum*, at the suggestion of *Alfred*, agrees to the rivals deciding their claims to his daughter's hand by single combat, in which he shall be deemed the conqueror who first disarms his adversary without shedding his blood. *Oswith* is the victor, and receives *Ina* as his bride. *Alfred* is then about to take his leave; but *Guthrum* commands him to stay and celebrate the nuptial feast. During the banquet, the wife of *Alfred* enters; and is discovered to be the Queen, by her recognition of her child, a prisoner in the Danish camp. She also recognizes her husband, but averts the danger of the discovery by her presence of mind. Her agitation is observed by the disappointed traitor *Edric*; whose suspicions, that the minstrel's garb is only assumed, are increased by the recognitions exchanged between *Oswith* and *Alfred*, to whom the latter had secretly discovered himself. The disguised Monarch is about to depart from the camp for the avowed purpose of seeking *Alfred*, to bring him to *Guthrum*. His wife, being permitted to speak with him a part, betrays her agitation to the suspicious *Edric*, who, as *Alfred* is leaving the tent, stops him and asks to see his face. As *Edric* knows him, all appears to be lost; but *Alfred* darts such a look of reproof at the traitor, as disconcerts him; and it is not till *Alfred* has had time to escape, that he finds courage to betray his sovereign. *Oswith* is overtaken and condemned to die, by *Guthrum*; who, enraged at the discovery, will not suffer his daughter to wed him. *Ina* sinks into a state of insensibility; and *Alfred* and his troops having been victorious, enter just in time to save *Oswith* from being immolated at the shrine of Odin. *Alfred* is generous to his vanquished enemy; and rewards the valour of his own followers by instituting "Trial by Jury," and the curtain falls.

The scene in which *Alfred* first appears in the neat-herd's cottage, with the incident of the burnt cakes, was well managed; and his soliloquy was beautiful. Macready performed the character with skill and energy; particularly the assumed one of the bard—he looked the inspired philosopher well. Miss Phillips had a simple, touching, and truly natural character in *Ina*; which she sustained with extreme delicacy: her scene, when under the influence of a stupor of grief, was one of the most perfect representations of rapt senses, and of feelings trammelled up into torpor and bewildered by a despairing sorrow, that we ever beheld. Cooper, as *Guthrum* the Danish King, played the character extremely well. Wallack should have taken the part of *Oswith*, filled by his brother; and if it is true, as we heard it said, that he refused it, we are sorry for his taste.

The audience, though so loyally alive to the patriotic parts of the play, were not less sensible to the poetry, even where it did not bear upon political feeling; and warmly applauded the most strikingly beautiful passages with which it abounded. The generous and delicate sentiments which Mr. KNOWLES infuses into his dramas are no less true and manly that they glow with pure feeling. There is nothing effeminate or merely ornate, either in his ideas or his mode of expressing them; though there may be some of the sentiment too domestic in its object, and of too tender a quality, to be effective on the stage. In paying their tribute of applause to the author, the public will not forget that it is to him we owe *Virginius, a Caius Gracchus*, and *William Tell*, as well as *Alfred*. The author of these dramas deserves well of his country.

We have been somewhat political in our account of this play, but the subject and the times will excuse us. In the days of ALFRED, it behoved every friend of his country to throw his sword into the scale: in these days, we throw the pen—a light weight—a feeble force, perhaps; but the pen has done more and greater wonders than the sword; and it has a talismanic power, also, which the sword does not possess—that, when it advocates truth and justice, it is a hundred times more efficient. The sword may be wielded by brute force, by savage strength, by a hireling arm; but the pen depends for its efficacy, not merely on the skill of him who holds it, but on the honesty of the cause it advocates. It would gladden the heart of our good King William to witness the performance of *Alfred the Great*, heightened as it is by the genuine expression of ardent loyalty and grateful affection in his people.---*Spec. Aug.* 30.

NOTICE OF MR. GRAY,

NOW IN INDIA,

Formerly of the High School of Edinburgh.

We are always happy to bring forward to the public view what information comes in our way tending to the respectability of those of our own townsmen, when in foreign lands. Not long ago we gave a portion of a letter from Mr. Gray, one of our High School Masters once, now chaplain at *Cutch* in the East Indies, and tutor to the young prince there. We are much pleased to find additional mention made of that respectable individual in a recent London publication,

being a narrative of an overland journey to India, with an account of a residence there for several years and voyage home by Mrs. Colonel Elwood. That lady, when regretting the scantiness of religious instruction in that part of India where cutch is, alludes to some of the clergy who are most exemplary in their conduct and strenuous in their exertions, and among these she mentions our worthy townsman in the following terms:—"Also the amiable and excellent Mr. Gray, chaplain in Cutch, with whom we had the pleasure of being intimately acquainted. Known to the literary world as a translator of some of the Greek classics, and as the elegant author of "The Sabbath among the Mountains," at a somewhat advanced period of life, when others would have deemed it allowable to pass the rest of their days in learned ease and indolence in their native land, he took orders, and devoted himself to the service of his Maker; and in a remote corner of the world, he is now industriously employed, as the apostle of God, in endeavouring to impart a knowledge of divine truth to its benighted inhabitants.

"Abandoning his former pursuits for the purpose, he has applied himself to the acquirement of the oriental languages, and he is now endeavouring to reduce the Cutchee jargon into a regular form, and in translating the Scriptures into that tongue. To learning, and general information, he unites a warm and unaffected piety, a primitive simplicity of manners, and a benevolence of disposition which endear him to all those who are well acquainted with him; and I have been credibly informed, that the late Bishop James openly expressed his warm admiration of the rare union of zeal and discretion which appeared in his character and conduct. Were there many clergymen resembling him in India, a general reformation of morals and manners might be expected. But even in England you seldom meet with Mr. Gray's equal. His excellent lady, now, alas, no more, was, from an amiable disposition, and well informed mind, well calculated to be an ornament to any society she moved in; but in India, where talents and pleasing manners are not always to be found, she was invaluable."—Vol. II. page 110.

In an after part of the work Mrs. Elwood mentions a very extraordinary and interesting circumstance, in stating which an opportunity is again given her to allude to Mr, Gray.

It would appear that the proud Jahrejah tribe have chiefly possession of Cutch, and as to these she says, "though the Jahrejahs themselves condescend to marry the women of other tribes, they are so haughty that they will not allow their own females to intermarry with them, and the consequence is, that in Cutch, *female infanticide* universally prevails. As late as 1818, it was calculated that there were no less than one thousand infants destroyed; and in a population where there were twelve thousand males, there were not more than thirty females alive. This barbarous custom, it is to be feared, continues in its full force as was evident from a census of the Jahrejah villages in 1826, though some think it is on the decrease. The new born babe is generally stifled in a pan of milk placed for that purpose in the room and only when the mother obstinately opposes its distruction, is the father consulted on the subject, who probably issues the cruel order of "*give it milk*," which signs the death-warrant of the innocent. The *worthy, excellent kind-hearted Mr. Gray*, the chaplain in Cutch, who ever had at heart whatever could benefit the human race, and who frequently projected plans for the amelioration of the people in Cutch, and for the improvement of their debased morels, (schemes worthy of a christian pastor,) was most anxious upon this point. One of his most favourite ideas was, that the English ladies should exert themselves in behalf of their own sex, and he thought something might be effected by providing an honourable asylum for those who could not marry suitably to the wishes of their friends; for the answer of the Rajpoot chieftains to expostulations on this subject is "*pay our daughters portions and they shall live.*"—Vol. II. page 200.—*Edin Post.*

From the Journal of Humanity.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

A Treatise on State-prison punishments, and on crimes and criminals, and the protection of society against them. By SAMUEL M. HOPKINS, L. L. D. Councellor at Law.

SECTION XVIII. *Of compulsory Labor and its effect upon the Mind and Habits. Of the facility of teaching Trades in the way of compulsory Labor. Of the facility shown by adult prisoners in the other Learning.*

In conversation with the principal keeper at Sing Sing, he once mentioned to me, that prisoners would often manifest pleasure in the success of their work. This was in an early stage of their operations at that prison, and the instance to which he referred was in the work of the quarry men.

That base and criminal men, compelled to labor and not only so, but laboring to construct a prison for themselves, should be interested in the success of their work, was indeed as new to me, as it probably will be to the reader. I desired the keeper to place me where I could see examples of it; and I have since made it a subject of remark in many an hour of silent observation, in every department of the prison. It is perfectly certain that the fact is so: it is so, not in a few instances, but in a great majority. A fact so unexpected and curious, has led me to views of a trait in our moral constitution, which I think has escaped the attention of those who have studied the philosophy of the mind and affections, and which deserves to be considered. But first as to the fact itself.

My attention was first drawn to a convict who was splitting a fragment of rock, with drills and wedges. It was a case of doubtful success; and I stood unobserved and noticed the careful hand and anxious eye of the man, as he urged his task, "*totus in illis.*" At length the rock opened beautifully, and the convict's countenance beamed with joy. Little did he reflect whether that slab of marble might become the floor of his own cell.

Whoever passes among the convicts at this prison, may see one laying the corner stone of a cell with exactness and solidity, another skilfully placing the powder in a mine to blow off an immense mass of marble; and a third fitting with minute accuracy a prison door "*con amore;*" the earnest look and the intent hand, prove beyond all possible contradiction, that the heart enters for the time, into the service.

Mr. Jay, head stone-cutter, has* one assistant keeper and from 80 to 100 convict stone-cutters in his shop. He lately told me that he should prefer them to an equal number of free workmen. In the department of Mr. Hitchcock, the head blacksmith, they perform the nicest workmanship in iron and brass, in steam apparatus and locks for cells. The same appears in the shop of Mr. Price, the head carpenter, and in all others. There is emulation too, and the pride of success. Mr. Hitchcock once happened to give like bars of iron and steel to the men at two adjoining fires, with orders to make each a like number of stone axes. It seems that a challenge had been given and accepted by a lock; for in a "few moments these men were found forging their axes with Herculean effort and more than double expedition. A day's work was accomplished in a few hours, and the men were ordered to rest.

In these shops also adult convicts are constantly received and put to trades of which they knew nothing before. They generally learn their respective trades with a facility which surprises their keepers; and the gentlemen above named, have told me, that a convict would often learn as much of a trade in three months, as an apprentice in a year. Their admirable workmanships is proof of the assertion.—How are these facts to be accounted for?

All labor, if intense or long continued, is regarded by mankind as an evil. We look forward to it with dread; and when past, we remember it as painful. But while in the act of exertion, all intense labor of the body requires and implies, an intense mental effort also. It is not impossible for any human being to run, walk or play without his utmost vigor; to dig, reap or forge iron with uncommon rapidity and yet with no unusual mental effort. This mental effort is put forth, in an uncommon determination of the will to perform the labor. The man therefore earnestly desires that the labor should be accomplished; and it is little more than repetition to say that he desires it should be successfully accomplished. It follows that if successfully accomplished, his desire is gratified, and this necessarily gives him pleasure. Such at least is the case of a free person. Let us see how that of a prisoner, acting under compulsion, differs.

A free labourer, working for hire in a quarry, views the labor itself with no less aversion than the prisoner; for as a bodily evil, it is alike to both. But the one works from fear of punishment and the other from fear of want. A school boy may be driven to the necessity of really studying a problem or a Greek lesson by the fear of punishment; but when once engaged in a vigorous mental effort to understand his lesson, his success yields pleasure, from the mere fact that his wishes are gratified. The lawyer, jaded with cares, looks at the papers in a new cause, as a mountain, and begins to examine them most reluctantly: but the examination inspires interest as he goes on; and he ends by espousing the cause with passionate devotion. Every good mechanic loves his trade, though the labor of it, in itself considered, is bitter.—Whatever we do with our might we generally do well.

It is a merciful ordinance of Providence, that the toil of man should be consoled by the pleasure arising from its success.—The final cause of it, is therefore very discernable; and the mode of its operation is seen to be through the gratification of that ardent desire of success, which is attendant upon an intense bodily effort to effectuate the object.

There is nothing in the condition of a prisoner which should exclude him from the operation of this general and merciful law of our nature. While poring on his work with strenuous effort, the mind labors also, that it may sustain and direct the exertions of the body; and forgetting in its workings, all other considerations, it is absorbed in the desire of accomplishing that which the hands seek to accomplish.—When the object so eagerly sought for is accomplished, the pleasure of success is a necessary consequence.

But if we should admit that many of the convicts work reluctantly at first, and are unwilling to learn, there is another principle of our nature, which then comes in aid, and that is *sympathy*. All human passions and feelings are contagious; and when many men are associated, even without conversation, they gradually catch each others habits and feelings; and the habit of the majority, in some measure, pervades the whole. In this manner the earnest industry of the prisoners in general, is insensibly communicated to the new comers, or to the greater part of them.

The power of habit also is here observable. That labor which was at first irksome, becomes afterwards tolerable, and finally to some extent grateful.

* This was written in 1829 or 1830.—Frequently the facts I state have reference to past time and to *different* times.

The operations of the same law may be seen in some domestic animals. The effect of high *mental** excitation may be seen in the horse, even when pride does not bear him forward, and when the spur does not urge him. The ambitious waggon horse may be seen, as anxious as his master, to get forward with the load; and only restrained by the bit, though trembling with fatigue.

But none of these effects follow from slow or careless labor. In such a case the mind is not fully occupied in directing the hands. It has time to reflect and to reluctate. All that know any thing of labor will agree in saying, that slack and lazy exertions, without excitement, is the most bitter of all.

These considerations will, in part, explain why convicts so frequently learn trades in a short time, while apprentices require several years to learn them as well—the cause is, the earnestness, of mental endeavor, which the apprentice dose not feel, and which cannot, and probably ought not to be produced in him, by compulsion.

Perhaps however this is not the only circumstance which among the convicts contributes to their rapid learning. At Sing Sing, the illiterate learn to read with like facility; and in this there is not the least constraint. It would seem therefore that other circumstances must be taken into consideration. A prisoner has no cares; no amusements; no gratifications; nothing to distract his attention. His mind must thirst for occupation, and be in a state to absorb ideas as fast as offered.—To this add the desire for education, which is so universal, and we probably have all that made the excellent Mr. Barrett, the chaplain, so successful in teaching prisoners to read, except his own ingenuity and perseverance. The success of Mr. Barrett, however, in teaching the illiterate; will I hope be the subject of more remark hereafter. If for any cause I should be unable to recur to the subject again, the reader will find a full account of Mr. Barrett's operations in the Third Report of the Boston Prison Discipline Society. The subject is full of interest and instruction.

* I use this word intentionally, though applied to a brute animal.

NOTES OF AN AMERICAN TRAVELLER, No. 9.

I AROSE with the lark, or rather with the sun for in Virginia that sweet warbler is unknown; indeed, they have no birds of song worth a rush, when compared with our English choristers, except the "mocking-bird," which resembles, in many features, the nightingale. In an evening when all is still, he perches himself upon some tall tree, and makes the groves around him re-cho with his shrill clarion notes; whilst, at other times, the little ventriloquist softens them into modulated harmony, somewhat resembling those of the English thrush. I have frequently watched the habits of this bird. On lighting he listens to the efforts at music made by the birds round him, and after they have ceased, he repeats their carols, and afterwards plays a solo of harmony, as if in derision of their weak attempts at song. The mocking-bird is mute during the day and in this respect it resembles the nightingale; bu after sunsetting, he, like that *dear* bird, commences his lays, and never ceases them, until earth's inhabitants have been lulled to rest by his enchanting

"Concord of sweet sounds."

This bird, like many of the best of mankind, has nothing particular in his exterior to recommend him to notice; and it is only by hearing him converse or declaim, if I may use the figure, that we discover the latent excellencies of his heart. He is clad in "sober gray," and seems rather above the bulk of the English blackbird, though his shape is longer. His constitution must be exceedingly delicate, as he is seldom known to live more than a few months when placed in confinement. I never saw this bird in England.

I was soon joined by my friends who proposed that our morning's walk should be directed to a part of Mr. Lovell's estate, said to resemble an English farm in appearance and cultivation. In our way thither, we followed the sinuous windings of a limped streamlet, whose banks were perforated with the burrows of the "musk-rat," several of which frisked before us for a few yards, and then took refuge in their subterraneous habitations. This curious little animal is not quite so large as the English pole-cat. Its fur, except the moles, is the softest and warmest in the world; but it is not in much estimation in Europe, on account of it colour. I once had a hat made entirely of the fur of the musk-rat, which cost me ten dollars for the workmanship. If I had bought the skins, I suppose the expense would have been double that seem; but I shot the animals myself.

As we proceeded up the brook, I was agreeably surprised to find that its margins were mantled with strips of meadow grass, varying in width, in different places, from a half to a whole acre, and divided into fields by hedges of espalier oak; but when I was every moment in expectation of beholding a successful introduction of English agriculture and inquired of my companions how far we were off that part of the estate, which they had told me was thought to resemble a British farm, their countenances expressed surprise at the question, and they answered that they expected that I would have discovered the resemblance in the few patches of meadow we had walked over. This was the only grass I had seen, during a journey of upwards of one hundred and twenty miles. There is something inexpressibly pleasing in the sight of green fields, even to a person who has been long accustomed to them, after an absence of a year or two; and, therefore, I do not wonder at the raptures reported to have been felt by transatlantic travellers, when they, for the first time in their lives, behold the grassy shores of England; for in America all is wood, whilst in Europe all is grass, or cultivated vegetation.

I have before remarked that the Virginians, generally speaking, are an unhealthy, sickly looking people; that their features are cadaverous, and their limbs attenuated and devoid of muscular strength. The constitutional weakness of the body, generally produces corresponding effcts upon the mind; and, perhaps, no people in the world could be pointed out as possessing less mental energy, or more intellectual inanition, than the peasantry inhabiting tho swampy regions of Virginia. How can it be otherwise, when the limbs shake, the flesh quivers, and the whole frame totters, before the unhappy being who has lived out half his days, by reason of regular periodical attacks of ague, occasioned by the unwholesome damps which constantly environ him, and out of which he cannot escape? Upon the Blue Ridge, however, it is different. There I again beheld the ruddy check, stout limb, the agile step, the bright eye of health; and there I found the inquisitorial tongue of curiosity in almost all with whom I conversed.

I do not think that the Virginians are a very romantic people; that is, I mean I do not believe, that the passion of love turns the ladies sick, and the gentlemen mad, as it sometimes does in England; much less do I believe that it awakens in the breasts of its votaries, the impassioned strains of poetry; for, as far as I could discover,—and I took some pains to arrive at correct information on the subject,—a love affair, in Virginia, is generally commenced at a ball, and consummated at the nearest conventicle within a week or two afterwards.

After breakfast we ordered our horses, and proceeded to Paris, a village so called, in the vicinity of which the two large rivers I have before spoken of, have mingled their waters, and forced mighty rocks from their firm bases by the irresistible impetuosity of their united strength. Our track thither lay over one of the lesser mountains of the chain we had crossed, and was devious and tiresome; but after a ride of an hour and a half, we at length came within sight of the sublime scene. That the confluence of these two rivers, in some past age, had disrevered a mountain, or high hill, in order to open a new bed for their accumulated waters, was self-evident to me the moment I cast my eyes upon the view; for the hill ran in a transverse direction to the bed of the river, and a gap, just sufficient to admit the water, was cut in a direct line across the immense barrier. The hill was composed mainly of gray granite; and the sides of the gap exactly corresponded with each other in height. Had the fissure been situated in the neighbourhood of some large city, one might rationally have inferred that it had been for the purpose of obtaining stone: but as it was at a remote distance from any town of note, the only conclusion we can arrive at is the one already mentioned, namely that it must have been gradually cut away by the impetuous torrent of the great river which now occupied it. The place where we stood was about five hundred yards above the chasm, in the hill, of which we had a distinct view; as well as of the furious course of the rive, previous to its entering that narrow estuary. The scene was terrificly grand, and must be seen to be fully described or felt. Imagine a river, nearly half the breadth of the Mersey, rushing with headlong violence along shelving rocks for nearly a quarter of a mile, roaring, foaming, and hissing so as to paralyse the limbs of the beholder. For my part, I felt glad when no longer within hearing of its loud thunders; though, at intervals, duringr the remainder of the day, and while awake in my bed at night, I still imagined I heard its deafening roar in my ears.

Near Paris, there is a manufactory of arms, the only one, I believe, in the United States, which we visited, and which affords constant employment to upwards of one hundred English artisans. We were quite surprised at the extensiveness of this national undertaking, situated as it was in such remote wilds; at the beauty and excellence of the workmanship of the guns, swords, and pistols; and at the curious machinery employed in their manufacture; indeed, I question whether any thing superior could be seen in Sheffield or Birmingham. We visited the armoury likewise, which we were told then contained fifty thousand stand of arms, of various descriptions, all as well arranged, and kept as clean as they are in the Tower of London. These mechanics are liberally paid; look healthy; and seem to be contented, and even happy, in that remote region. They are chiefly married men, having wisely chosen that happy state previous to leaving England.

Launcelet's Hey. TRAVELLER.

THE SPECTATOR'S LIBRARY.

The Young Duke is by the author of *Vivian Grey;* which is tantamount to saying, that it is well worthy of the attention of the novel reader,—and nowadays who does not read novels? *The Young Duke* is a view of the same society as is *Vivian Grey*, but from a different point; and the artist is the same clever limner who drew the portrait of the Marquis of Caraboo. The author of *Vivian Grey* gave a new turn to the fashionable novel, threw more satire into it,

gave it a livelier air, filled it with freer sketches of life, and in a wild and random way scattered good sense and able remarks on society and every thing else up and down its rapid scenes. *Vivian Grey* was the cleverest novel of its day; and *The Young Duke* is not so only because the author gave the hint to men as able as himself, and who, perhaps, endowed with even greater advantages, may have excelled their master. Affectation of what he is not, is the besetting sin of the author of *Vivian Grey*: were he not only the author of *The Young Duke*, but a young duke himself, he could not give himself greater airs of wealth and distinction. Now, as we all know that this is put on, and that the egotism is not egotism but humbug, we feel disinclined to sympathize in vagaries which, we confess, were he somebody or somebody else, we should probably maintain to be interesting, for we might imagine them sincere. But feigned confessions are, of all things our abhorrence.

Caricature is the author's forte, exaggeration his great art: whether he is blacking his subject with the deepest and most matchless of dyes, or whether he choose to paint every thing *couleur de rose*, and converts this earth into a paradise, its men into gods, its women into angels, the best success attends his efforts. Nothing can be more striking, more dazzling and at the same time more harmonious, than his pictures. It is but sketching—but what power is in every stroke of the brush? *The Young Duke* is exactly what its name imports—the history of the *debût* of a young English nobleman of the highest rank, of most abundant wealth, and in the enjoyment of every luxury and pleasure that the imagination of man can conceive and his hand execute. His career—it is called in the world a brilliant one—is struck off by the author in three volumes, at a heat as it were. If we could conceive three thickish duodecimos written some day after dinner, these are the very volumes. *The young Duke* is a gollopade through the world of fashion—a waltz—a giddy maddening whirl in the rounds of dissipation; there is no pause—no breathing moments; all is like an Indian sky, clear, blue, and burning—one blaze of wit, satire, sense, and nonsense, folly, feeling, fancy, and flummery. *The Young Duke* ruins himself with building Alhambras, with keeping signoras, with buying up studs, with squandering diamond earrings and necklaces, with throwing his checks about among his friends, and fitting-up his half-a-dozen mansions with every description of rarity, curiosity, and absurdity: but ruin is meant in a *ducal* sense—a temporary retirement upon thirty thousand a year, and the laying aside a hundred thousand per annum for completing his various palaces according to the estimates of Sir Carte Blanche, the great architect.

Amidst the variety of clever scenes which present themselves to our recollection after laying down *The Young Duke*, it is difficult to find any which will bear separation from the context. Nevertheless, a scene or two of the author himself will give a better idea of the book than we can hope to convey by description. The miseries of notoriety are frequently dwelt upon with an amusing display of splendid bile: as, for example, in the passage which follows.

"Hitherto the Duke of St. James had been a very celebrated personage, but his fame had been confined to the two thousand Brahmins who constitute the World. His patronage of the Signora extended his celebrity in a manner which he had not anticipated; and he became also the hero of the ten, or twelve, or fifteen millions of Parias, for whose existence philosophers have hitherto failed to adduce a satisfactory cause.

"The Duke of St. James was now in the most comprehensive sense of the phrase, a public character. Some choice spirits took the hint from the public feelings, and determined to dine on the public curiosity. A Sunday journal was immediately established. Of this epic, our Duke was the hero. His manners, his sayings, his adventures, regularly regaled, on each holy day, the Protestant population of this Protestant empire, who, in France or Italy, or even Germany, faint at the sight of a peasantry testifying their gratitude for a day of rest by a dance or a tune. 'Sketches of the Alhambra,' —'*Soupirs* in the Regent's Park,'—'The Court of the Caliph,'—'The Bird Cage,' &c. &c. &c. were duly announced, and duly devoured. This journal being solely devoted to the illustration of the life of a single and a private individual, was appropriately entitled. 'The Universe.' Its contributors were eminently successful. Their pure inventions, and impure details, were accepted as the most delicate truth; and their ferocious familiarity with persons with whom they were totally unacquainted, demonstrated, at the same time, their acquaintance both with the forms and the personages of polite society.

"At the first announcement of this hebdomadal, his Grace was a little annoyed, and *Noctes Hautevillienses* made him fear treason; but when he had read a number, he entirely acquitted any person of a breach of confidence. On the whole, he was amused. A variety of ladies, in time, were introduced, with many of whom the Duke had scarcely interchanged a bow; but the respectable editor was not up to Lady Afy.

"If his Grace, however, were soon reconciled to this, not very agreeable, notoriety, and consoled himself under the activity of his libellers, by the conviction that their prolusions did not even amount to a caricature, he was less easily satisfied with another performance which speedily advanced its claims to public notice.

"There is an unavoidable reaction in all human affairs. The Duke of St. James had been so successfully attacked, that it became worth while successfully to defend him; and another Sunday paper appeared, the object of which was to maintain the silver side of the shield. Here every thing was *couleur de rose*. One week, the Duke saved a poor man from the Serpentine; another, a poor woman from starvation: now an orphan was grateful; and now Miss Zouch, impelled by her necessity and his reputation, addressed him a column and a half, quite heart rending. Parents with nine children; nine children without parents; clergymen most improperly unbeneficed; officers most wickedly reduced; widows of younger sons of quality sacrificed to the Colonies; sisters of literary men sacrificed to national works, which required his patronage to appear; daughters who had known better days, but somehow or other had not been as well acquainted with their parents;—all advanced with multiplied petitions, and that hackneyed, heartless air of misery which denotes the mumper. His Grace was infinitely annoyed, and scarcely compensated for the inconvenience by the prettiest little creature in the world, who one day forced herself into his presence to solicit the honour of dedicating to him her poems.

"He had enough upon his hands, so he wrote her a check, and, with a courtesy which must have made this Sappho quite desperate, put her out of the room.

"I forgot to say, that the name of the new journal was the 'New World.' The new world is not quite as big as the universe, but then it is as large as all the other quarters of the globe together. The worst of this business was, the Universe protested that the Duke of St. James, like a second Canning, had called this New World into existence; which was too bad, because, in truth, he deprecated its discovery scarcely less than the Venetians.

"Having thus managed, in the course of a few weeks, to achieve the reputation of an unrivalled *roué*, our hero one night betook himself to Almack's a place where his visits, this season, were both shorter and less frequent.

"Many an anxious mother gazed upon him, as he passed, with an eye which longed to pierce futurity; many an agitated maiden looked exquisitely unembarrassed, while her fluttering memory feasted on the sweet thought that, at any rate, another had not captured this unrivalled prize. Perhaps she might be the Anson to fall upon this galleon. It was worth a long cruise, and even the chance of a shipwreck."

The scene which follows is one of the best-drawn in the whole book. The Duke, by love and disappointment, by finding that he had overdrawn his banker, is induced to gamble for a week, in the course of which he loses considerably upwards of a hundred thousand pounds. After some dabbling, a select party fairly set in and play up to their knees in cards.

"The young Duke had accepted the invitation of the Baron de Berghem for to-morrow; and accordingly, himself, Lords Castleforth and Dice, and Temple Grace, assembled in Brunswick Terrace at the usual hour. The dinner was studiously plain, and very little wine was drunk; yet every thing was perfect. Tom Cogit stepped to carve, in his usual silent manner. He always came in and went out of a room without any one observing him. He winked familiarly to Temple Grace, but scarcely presumed to bow to the Duke. He was very busy about the wine, and dressed the wild fowl in a manner quite unparalleled. Tom Cogit was the man for a sauce for a brown bird. What a mystery he made of it Cayenne, and burgundy, and limes were ingredients, but there was a magic in the incantation, with which he alone was acquainted. He took particular care to send a most perfect portion to the young Duke; and he did this, as he paid all attentions to influential strangers, with the most marked consciousness of the sufferance which permitted his presence; never addressing his Grace, but audibly whispering to the servant 'Take this to the Duke;' or asking the attendant, 'whether his Grace would try the hermitage?

"After dinner, with the exception of Cogit, who was busied in compounding some wonderful liquid for the future refreshment, they sat down to *ecarté*. Without having exchanged a word upon the subject there seemed a general understanding among all the parties, that to-night was to be a pitched battle; and they began at once, very briskly. Yet, in spite of their universal determination, midnight arrived without any thing very decisive. another hour passed over, and then Tom Cogit kept touching the Baron's elbow, and whispering in a voice which every body could understand. All this meant, that supper was ready. It was brought into the room.

"Gaming has one advantage—it gives you an appetite; that is to say as long as you have a chance remaining. The Duke had thousands —for at present his resources were unimpaired, and he was exhausted by the constant attention and anxiety of five hours. He passed over the delicacies, and went to the side-table, and began cutting himself some cold roast beef. Tom Cogit ran up, not to his Grace, but to the Baron, to announce the shocking fact, that the Duke of St. James was enduring great trouble; and then the Baron asked his Grace to permit Mr. Cogit to serve him. Our hero devoured—I use the word advisedly, as fools say in the House of Commons—he devoured the roast beef, and, rejecting the hermitage with disgust, asked for porter.

"They set to again, fresh as eagles. At six o'clock, accounts were so complicated, that they stopped to make up theirs books. Each played with his memorandums and pencil at his side. Nothing fatal had yet happened. The Duke owed Lord Dice about five thousand pounds, and Temple Grace owed him as many hundreds; Lord Castlefort also was his debtor to the tune of seven hundred and fifty, and the Baron was in his books, but slightly. Every half hour they had a new pack of cards, and threw the used one on the floor. All this time. Tom Cogit did nothing but snuff the candles, stir the fire, bring them a new pack, and occasionally make a tumbler for them.

"At eight o'clock the Duke's situation was worsened. The run was greatly against him, and perhaps his losses were doubled. He pulled up again the next hour or two; but nevertheless, at ten o'clock, owed every one something. No one offered to give over; and every one, perhaps, felt that his object was not obtained. They made their toilettes, and went down-stairs to breakfast. In the mean time, the shutters were opened, the room aired; and in less than an hour, they were at it again.

"They played till dinner-time without interintermission: and though the Duke made some desperate efforts, and some successful ones, his losses were, nevertheless, trebled. Yet he ate an excellent dinner, and was not at all depressed; because the more he lost, the more his courage and his resources seemed to expand. At first, he had limited himself to ten thousand; after breakfast, it was to have been twenty thousand; then, thirty thousand was the ultimatum; and now he dismissed all thoughts of limits from his mind, and was determined to risk or gain every thing.

"At midnight, he had lost forty-eight thousand pounds. Affairs now began to be serious. His supper was not so hearty. While the rest were eating, he walked about the room, and began to limit his ambition to recovery, and not to gain. When you play to win back, the fun is over: there is nothing to recompense you for your bodily tortures and your degraded feelings; and the very best result that can happen, while it has no charms, seems to your crowded mind impossible,

"On they played, and the Duke lost more. His mind was jaded. He floundered—he made desperate efforts, but plunged deeper in the slough. Feeling that, to regain his ground, each card must tell, he acted on each as if it must win, and the consequences of this insanity (for a gamester, at such a crisis, is really insane) were, that his losses were prodigious.

"Another morning came, and there they sat, ankle deep in cards. No attempt at breakfast now—no affectation of making a toilette, or airing the room. The atmosphere was hot, to be sure, but it well became such a Hell. There they sat, in total, in positive forgetfulness of every thing but the hot game they were hunting down. There was not a man in the room, except Tom Cogit, who could have told you the name of the town in which they were living. There they sat, almost breathless, watching every turn with the fell look in their cannibal eyes, which showed their total inability to sympathize with their fellow-beings. All forms of society had been long forgotten. There was no snuff-box handed about now, for courtesy, admiration, or a pinch; no affectation of occasionally making a remark upon any other topic but the all-engrossing one. Lord Castlefort rested with his arms on the table;—a false tooth had got unhinged. His Lordship, who, at any other time, would have been most annoyed, coolly put it in his pocket. His cheeks had fallen, and he looked twenty years older. Lord Dice had torn off his cravat, and his hair hung down over his callous, bloodless cheeks, straight as silk. Temple Grace looked as if he were blighted by lightning; and his deep blue eyes gleamed like a hyæna. The Baron was least changed. Tom Cogit, who smelt that the crisis was at hand, was as quiet as a bribed rat.

"On they played till six o'clock in the evening and then they agreed to desist till after dinner. Lord Dice threw himself on a sofa. Lord Castlefort breathed with difficulty. The rest walked about. While they were resting on their oars, the young Duke roughly made up his accounts. He found that he was minus about one hundred thousand pounds.

Immense as this loss was, he was struck—more appalled, let me say—at the strangeness of the surrounding scene, than even by his own ruin. As he looked upon his fellow-gamesters, he seemed, for the first time in his life, to gaze upon some of those hideous demons of whom he had read. He looked in the mirror at himself. A blight seemed to have fallen over his beauty, and his presence seemed accursed. He had pursued a dissipated, even more than a dissipated career. Many were the nights that had been spent by him not on his couch; great had been the exhaustion that he had often experienced; haggard had sometimes even been the lustre of his youth. But when had been marked upon his brow this harrowing care? when had his features before been stamped with this anxiety, this anguish, this baffled desire, this strange, unearthly scowl, which made him even tremble? What? was it possible;—it could not be—that in time he was to be like those awful, those unearthly, those unhallowed things that were around him. He felt as if he had fallen from his state,—as if he had dishonoured his ancestry,—as if he had betrayed his trust. He felt a criminal. In the darkness of meditations, a flash burst from his lurid mind,—a celestial light appeared to dissipate this thickening gloom, and his soul felt as if it were bathed with the softening radiancy. He thought of May Dacre; he thought of every thing that was pure, aged holy, and beautiful, and luminous, and calm. It was the innate virtue of the man that made this appeal to his corrupted nature. His losses seemed nothing: his dukedom would be too slight a ransom for freedom from these ghouls, and for the breath of the sweet air.

"He advanced to the Baron, and expressed his desire to play no more. There was an immediate stir. All jumped up, and now the deed was done. Cant, in spite of their exhaustion, assumed her reign. They begged him to have his revenge,—were quite annoyed at the result,—had no doubt he would recover if he proceeded. Without noticing their remarks, he seated himself at the table, and wrote checks for their respective amounts, Tom Cogit, jumping up and bringing him the inkstand. Lord Castlefort, in the most affectionate manner, pocketed the draft; at the same time recommending the Duke not to be in a hurry, but to send it when he was cool. Lord Dice received his with a bow,—Temple Grace, with a sigh, —the Baron, with an avowal of his readiness always to give him his revenge."

Now for a little of the good sense for which we have given the author credit. The following passage contains his remarks on oratory; which are assuredly judicious, if not original.

"Nothing is more singular than the various success of men in the House of Commons. Fellows who have been the oracles of coteries from their birth, who have gone through the regular process of gold medals, senior wranglerships, and double firsts—who have nightly sat down amid tumultuous cheering in debating societies, and can harangue with an unruffled forehead and an unfaltering voice, from one end of a dinner-table to the other—who, on all occasions, have something to say, and can speak with fluency on what they know nothing about—no sooner rise in the House, than their spells desert them. All their effrontery vanishes. Commonplace ideas are rendered even more uninteresting by monotonous delivery; and keenly alive as even boobies are in those sacred walls to the ridiculous, no one appears more thoroughly aware of his unexpected and astounding deficiencies than the orator himself. He regains his seat, hot and hard, sultry and stiff, with a burning cheek and an icy hand, repressing his breath lest it should give evidence of an existence of which he is ashamed, and clenching his fist, that the pressure may secretly convince him that he has not as completely annihilated his stupid body as his false reputation.

"On the other hand, persons whom the women have long deplored, and the men long pitied, as having no 'manner'—who blush when you speak to them, and blunder when they speak to you—suddenly jump up in the House with a self-confidence which is only equalled by their consummate ability. And so it was with Arundel Dacre. He rose the first night that he took his seat—a great disadvantage, of which no one was more sensible than himself; and for two hours and a half he harrangued the fullest House that had ever been assembled, with the self-possession of an habitual debater. His clenching argument, and his luminous detail, might have been expected from one who had the reputation of having been a student. What was more wonderful, was the withering sarcasm that blasted like the Simoom, the brilliant sallies of wit that flashed like a sabre, the gushing eddies of humour that drowned all opposition, and overwhelmed those ponderous and unwieldy arguments which the producers announced as rocks but which he proved to be porpoises. Never was there such a triumphant *début*; and a peroration of genuine eloquence, because of genuine feeling, concluded amid the long and renewed cheers of all parties.

"The truth is, Eloquence is the child of Knowledge. When a mind is full, like a wholesome river, it is also clear. Confusion and obscurity are much oftener the results of ignorance than of inefficiency. Few are the men who cannot express their meaning, when the occasion demands the energy; as the lowest will defend their lives with acuteness, and sometimes even with eloquence. They are masters of their subject. Knowledge must be gained by ourselves. Mankind may supply us with facts but the results, even if they agree with previous ones, must be the work of our own mind. To make others feel, we must feel ourselves; and to feel ourselves, we must be natural. This we can never be, when we are vomiting forth the dogmas of the schools. Knowledge is not a mere collection of words; and it is a delusion to suppose that thought can be obtained by the aid of any other intellect than our own. What is repetition, by a curious mystery, ceases to be truth, even if it were truth when it was first heard; as the shadow in a mirror, though it move and mimic all the actions of vitality, is not life, When a man is not speaking, or writing, from his own mind, he is as insiped company as a looking-glass.

"Before a man can address a popular assembly with command, he must know something of mankind; and he can know nothing of mankind without he knows something of himself. Self-knowledge is the property of that man whose passions have their play, but who ponders over their results. Such a man sympathizes by inspiration with his kind. He has a key to every heart. He can divine, in the flash of a single thought, all that they require, all that they wish. Such a man speaks to their very core. All feel that a master-hand tears off the veil of cant, with which, from necessity, they have enveloped their souls; for cant is nothing more than the sophistry which results from attempting to account for what is unintelligible, or to defend what is improper.

"Perhaps, although we use the term, we never have had oratory in England. There is an essential diference between oratory and de-

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bating. Oratory seems an accomplishment confined to the ancients,—unless the French preachers may put in their claim, and some of the Irish lawyers. Mr. Shiel's speech in Kent was a fine oration; and the boobies who taunted him for having got it by rote were not aware that in doing so he only wisely followed the examples of Pericles, Demosthenes, Lysias, Isocrates, Hortensius, Cicero, Cæsar and every great orator of antiquity. Oratory is essentially the accomplishment of antiquity: it was their most efficient mode of communicating thought; it was their substitute for printing."

We will close our notice of *The Young Duke* with some of the author's poetical prose: it would look very well *tagged*.

"They were the first tears that he had shed since childhood, and they were agony. Men weep but once, but then their tears are blood. I think almost their hearts must crack a little, so heartless are they ever after. Enough of this.

"It is bitter to leave our father's hearth for the first time: bitter is the eve of our return when a thousand fears rise in our haunted souls. Bitter are hopes deferred, and self-reproach, and power unrecognized. Bitter is poverty; bitterer still is debt. It is bitter to be neglected: it is more bitter to be misunderstood.

"It is bitter to lose an only child. It is bitter to look upon the land which once was ours. Bitter is a sister's woe, a brother's scrape; bitter a mother's tear, and bitterer still a father's curse. Bitter are a bri-fless bag, a curate's bread, a diploma that brings no fee. Bitter is half-pay!

"It is bitter to muse on vanished youth; it is bitter to lose an election or a suit. Bitter are rage suppressed, vengeance unwreaked, and prize-money kept back. Bitter are a failing crop, a glutted market and a shattering spea. Bitter are a rent in arrear, and tithes in kind. Bitter are salaries reduced, and perquisites destroyed. Bitter is a tax, particularly if misapplied; a rate, particularly if embezzled. Bitter is a trade too full, and bitterer still a trade that has worn out. Bitter is a bore!

"It is bitter to lose one's hair or teeth. It is bitter to find our annual charge exceed our income. It is bitter to hear of other's fame, when we are boys. It is bitter to resign the seals we fain would keep. It is bitter to hear the winds blow when we have ships at sea, or friends. Bitter are a broken friendship and a dying love. Bitter a woman scorned, a man betrayed

Bitter is a secret woe which none share. Bitter are a brutal husband and a faithless wife, a silly daughter and a sulky son. Bitter are a losing card, a losing horse. Bitter the public hiss, the private sneer. Bitter are old age without respect, manhood without wealth, youth without fame. Bitter is the east wind's blast; bitter a stepdame's kiss. It is bitter to mark the woe which we cannot relieve. It is bitter to die in a foreign land

But bitterer far than this, than these, than all, is waking from our first delusion for then we first feel the nothingness of self—that hell of sanguine spirits. All is dreary, blank, and cold. The sun of hope sets without a ray, and the dim night of dark despair shadows only phantoms. The spirits that guard round us in our pride, have gone. Fancy, weeping, flies. Imagination droops her glittering pinions, and sinks into the earth. Courage has no heart, and love seems a traitor. A busy demon whispers in our ear that all is vain and worthless, and we among the vainest of a worthless crew!" *April 30th.*

THE ARMY.

WAR-OFFICE. April 26.—45th Foot: Ens. M. Mello to be Lieut by purchase, vice Butler, promoted; G. J. Oakeley Gent to be Ens. by purchase, vice Mello—46th Foot: Lieut. D. Stuart to be Capt. without purchase, vice Edwards, deceased; Ens. J. Campbell to be Lieut. vice Stuart—49th Foot: Lieut. T. S Reynolds to be Capt. by purchase, vice Ball, promoted; Ens. A. Marshall to be Lt. by purchase, vice Reynolds; H. Routh, Gent. to be Ens. by purchase, vice Marshall.

MISCELLANEA.

BOROUGHMONGES FUND.—A set of great men, who meet in Mr. Planta's house, in Charles Street, and who for shortness are denominated the "Charles Street Gang," have, it is said, subscribed a very large sum of money, to be employed in bribing the bribable among the electors of England to vote against the King. The sums put down are variously reported. The Duke of Northumberland is said to have subscribed 100,000*l.*, Sir Robert Peel 25,000*l.*, others 15,000*l.* and 10,000*l.* There is, no doubt, much exaggeration in this estimate; but it serves the Boroughmongers, by hanging out baits for the corrupt. The *Times* says, the Antis have means, but cannot get men.

LOYAL AND PATRIOTIC FUND.—A meeting was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, on Wednesday, Sir Francis Burdett in the chair, in order to promote a subscription for the purpose of procuring the return of honest and zealous friends to the Reform Bill,—a proceeding rendered absolutely necessary by the ample contributions of its enemies, with a view if possible to procure supporters of the corruptions of which they are the fosterfathers. Mr. Hobhouse mentioned, that a noble Marquis had subscribed 10,000*l.*, and that various other sums were already deposited with a committee of gentlemen of Boodle's, varying from 25*l.* to 100*l.* A proposal was made by Sir Francis Burdett, that the subscriptions should be limited to a sovereign,—a proposal which was instantly, and we think most properly put down. The desideratum is money, and the more the better; it matters not in what quantities it come—there is no danger of the Reform Bill being crushed under the weight of it. We observe among the contributors, the workmen of the great establishment where this paper is printed—they have forwarded to the Committee, 16*l.* "together with ten independent votes," so much for our department of journalism! We hope the fund will prosper, and we have no doubt it will; but after all the grand support of the Bill is the unanimous feeling of the people in its favour. Without this, the Reformers, as Mr. Hobhouse said of the Duke of Northumberland, might have manured the fields with half-crowns, and only been laughed at for their profusion. The distribution of a well-formed and plain addresses will do more than a bushel of sovereigns to win over the few that still honestly oppose the King.

WINDOW-BREAKERS.—On Thursday morning, a great number of boys and half-grown lads, and some few men, were examined at Bow Street, Marlborough Street, and Marylebone, and, in the City, at the Mansion house and Guildhall, charged with breaking windows on Wednesday night. Most of them were fined, or, in defect of payment, imprisoned from one to two months. Several of the offenders were glazier's apprentices. In reply to some who begged hard to be discharged, the Lord Mayor said—"I certainly shall not discharge you. Much mischief might have arisen from your conduct, and I shall take particular care to punish every fellow who may in future throw stones under any circumstance. Whether the offenders are Reformers or Anti-Reformers, the offence is one which ought to be strongly marked. To throw stones at a Reformer's windows, is ingratitude; and to throw them at an Anti-Reformer's, is cruelty, for they are reduced to such a condition as almost to excite the pity of the humane public."

Among the applicants for relief or compensation at Marlborough Street, was the great Sir Robert Wilson. The Magistrates doubted his claim, unless he could make out a felonious intent on the part of the mob; which Sir Robert thought he could. At Marylebone, a terrible fellow named Sparrow was held to bail for wearing a white (observe not a tricolor) cockade. He had been found in the midst of a mob that were threatening to eat the Duke of Newcastle. The Duke was at the head of a party of police, defending his windows from attack. The damage at the Marquis of Londonderry's house was, it is said, great; the Marquis has a great deal of brittle material in the front of his mansion.

THE TORY PRIME MINISTER AND HIS PLANS.—Earl Mansfield is destined to fill the high office of Premier, in the event of next Parliament's rejecting the Reform Bill. Sir Robert Peel will resume his old place as Home Secretary and leader of the Lower House. As the Tories have had few desertions from their standard, and of those few several have again gone over to them, the other arrangements will not be very difficult. The King and the People are to be managed as the Cabinet best can. The Press is to be subjected to a censorship: the members of the Central Board, in England, will be the Editors of the *Morning Post*, the *John Bull*, and the Deputy Licenser; in Scotland, one of the Lord Advocate's Deputies will perform the duties of Censor-General; in Ireland, the Catholic department will be managed by Sir Harcourt Lees—it has not been settled whether the Protestant may not be suffered to manage itself. Considerable alterations in the interior arrangement of the journals are contemplated. Weekly papers, except such as are purely literary, are to be suppressed; on daily papers, the stamp is to be raised to 9*d.* The editors and all the contributors are to be regularly entered in a book, which is to be deposited, together with the MSS. of every week, in an office to which the censors will have free access. The Press is to be the first object of the new Ministry's care. When its power has been reduced within proper limits, the subject of Reform is to be gone into. The close boroughs which have above one thousand inhabitants are to remain undisturbed; of those that fall below that number, two will in future, return a member alternately. The members thus set free (fourteen) will be bestowed in this way,—Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, and Leeds, will get two each; the remaining six will be given to the five largest counties, York getting two. In counties, the franchise will be raised from 40*s.* to 25*l.*; which it is supposed, will very much diminish the cost of elections. In non-corporate towns, the franchise will be exercised by persons renting houses or warehouses of 50*l.* or upwards. Preston is the only place in favour of which an exception is to be made; Mr. Hunt's singular services have purchased immunity for its potwallopers for twenty-one years. In corporate towns, the members will be chosen by a council elected by householders having the legal qualification; the council in no case to exceed twenty-five, nor to fall short of twelve. In Scotland, the only change contemplated is the extension of the franchise in counties to the Commissioners of Supply. In Ireland, the county franchise will be raised to 50*l.*; the town franchise will be the same as in England. It is said that the Duke of Newcastle is disinclined to some of these changes, which he is afraid may lead to greater; and Sir George Clerk has protested for Scotland, and Mr. North for Ireland, against any change whatever in those kingdoms; but Sir Robert Peel is decidedly of opinion that relaxation is called for in some cases, and regulation in all. It was proposed by the Marquis of Chandos, that the Catholic Emancipation Bill should be at once repealed, as the best and shortest reform that Ireland could receive; but Sir Robert and the Duke, who takes the Horse Guards with a seat in the Cabinet, are most averse from agitating that repeal *at present*. The new Police will be immediately augmented to 15,000, and armed with pistols and swords, as in Ireland. It is proposed to extend this force to the whole of the country.

MR. YOUNG THE ACTOR.—This fine performer and respectable man took his farewell of the Edinburgh stage about a fortnight ago, after playing *Hamlet*; and we regret to learn, from his speech on the occasion that the hour of his retiring finally from the profession, which he has long adorned, draws near.

"Habit," said the actor, "has so long accustomed me to illustrate the character and develope the meaning of others that now when I am called upon to appear in my own character I never felt more at a loss to give expression to my feelings. It is now thirty-one years since I first made my bow to this audience and on this spot. At that time, I was cheered by your smiles, and encouraged by your approbation. You will pardon me for a brief time, as I am now about to close the scene, if I endeavour to state what were my feelings when I first came among you. At that time I had not been long on the stage, and left, I may say, a nursery of kind friends, whose partiality might have deceived me. I came here among you as among strangers, but aware of your taste and judgement, and resolved to be guided by your decision, as to whether I should in future prosecute or relinquish the hazardous profession in which I had engaged. It will be in the memory of many of you, and I acknowledge it with deep gratitude, that the approbation with which you honoured me upon that occasion, laid the foundation of any little fame which I have since had the good fortune to enjoy. Upon every subsequent visit to you I have been received with the same kindness and approbation; and the only return which it was in my power to make, was by a faithfull discharge of my duties; and it was accordingly my study to endeavour, on each successive visit, to show that the little talent which you were pleased to flatter and encourage had not been deteriorated by any want of diligence on my part. It would be idle to repeat the same old tale; but still I cannot forbear saying that I never came among you without receiving fresh proofs of your kindness; and that consideration, of itself, adds to the pain which I at this moment feel in bidding you a last but a grateful farewell. I have been asked the cause of my leaving the stage while yet in possession of those powers by which I have been enabled so long to secure public favour. I will state to you the simple reason. I have, by long prudence and care, acquired the possession of a moderate independence. I have been told of the pain it will cost me to relinquish a profession in which I have been so long engaged. I am aware of the truth of this, but I think it better to meet this trial while yet in possession of physical strength, and some little remains of that intellect, which it would be conceited in me to disclaim, seeing that by it I have so long enjoyed your applause. In short, I think it better to retire at fifty four than at sixty-four, if I should happen to live so long, and while still retaining the means of actively employing myself during my remaining years. And now once more, with the most sincere and heartfelt feelings of affectionate gratitude to you who were my earliest and have been the kindest patrons I ever had, ladies and gentlemen, I respectfully bid you farewell."

The *Courant* adds—"Mr. Young then retired amid the loudest and most universal plaudits we ever heard uttered within the walls of the Edinburgh theatre."

SPECTATOR OFFICE, SATURDAY, TWO O'CLOCK.

The following authentic particulars have been communicated to us respecting a transaction which has been alluded to, very vaguely, by several of our contemporaries.

On Wednesday last, a man named Coombs waited upon Mr. Robert Gouger, a gentleman connected with Stamford and its neighbourhood, and told him that thirty-six pugilists had been hired by one Baker, a Superintendent of Police, on behalf of the Marquis of Exeter or Lord Thomas Cecil, to go down to Stamford to fight for them at the election. Mr. Gouger asked Coombs how he knew this; Coombs, and one Mansell, whom Coombs had brought with him, stated that Mansell had been hired as one of the party, but that, upon the persuasion of Coombs, he had declined to go. The names of some of the boxers who were hired and did go, are Blissett, Castles, Oliver, Stockman, and Reader. Mr. Gouger lost no time in laying the Statement before Mr. Phillips the Under Secretary of State. Mr. Phillips examined Coombs; who repeated what he had said to Mr. Gouger and who was sent by Mr. Phillips to fetch Mansell. Mansel was examined by Mr. Phillips; who also sent for Mr. Baker, the Superintent of Police, and examined him. This examination led Mr. Phillips to believe that the men had been hired to be made special constables for keeping the peace—for so said Baker. All that had passed was communicated by Mr. Gouger to Mr. Tennyson, the Reform candidate at Stamford; and he also sent Coombs to Stamford for the purpose of recognizing the bruisers, and exposing them to Mr. Tennyson and the Stamford electors. On Friday morning, Mr. Gouger received from Stamford a letter dated April 28th, from which the following is an extract.

"If they persist in their bullying, the consequence will be that we shall distribute handbills in the country (which is all in our favour), make an immense party, and crush them at once. They have, besides the vagabonds from London, a mob of three hundred hired at seven shillings per day, and every thing found for them, armed with thick staves. But we have taken the law into our own hands and thrashed them repeatedly. Last night we had a desperate affray, the consequence of which was abundance of broken heads. To-night the same thing will be acted again."

Mr. Gouger read this letter to Mr. Phillips (Mr. Tennyson also having written to Lord Melbourne); and Mansell was sent for again. He stated to Mr. Paillips (on Friday), that he had been sent, with one Butler, by Reuben Martin, a pugilist, to be hired by Baker; and that Baker informed them their master would be a good one,—being the Marquis of Exeter. Mansell and Butler further told Mr. Phillips, that being asked by Baker from whom they came they said they came from Reuben Martin; cards, with his name on them, were delivered to Baker, who said. "It's all right." Mr. Gouger has since ascertained, that Baker hired Butler at five shillings a day; and that Butler left town for Stamford on Thursday morning, with the other pugilists, from the Bull Inn, Holborn; all the places in the coach having been taken by Baker in his own name.

When Mr. Phillips had received the whole of the above information, he said that it was a case requiring the interference of Government. We should think so.

HORSE RACING BETS.—In the Court of Common Pleas last term, an action was brought by Mr. Shillitoe against Mr. Theed to recover the amount of a bill of exchange for 185*l.*, accepted by the latter. A bet had been made by a person named Sley, on the Doncaster St Leger, which he lost, and gave the bill in question, accepted by the defendant in payment. The plaintiff was the indorser, and on the bill not being paid, brought his action, which was resisted on the ground that the bill had been given on a gambling transaction, and was, therefore, void by the Statute of Anne. The Jury found for the defendant. A rule had since been obtained to set this verdict aside, against which Mr. Serjeant Bumpus showed cause on Saturday week. The Court were unanimously of opinion the verdict given should not be disturbed. The Statutes of Charles and Anne had not been repealed; and in fact, in an Act subsequent to that, passed under George the Second, it was expressly mentioned and alluded to as continuing in force. It was admitted that the bill was given on a wager upon a horse-race, and that the wager, exceeding ten pounds, was illegal. The only question, then, that remained was, did the Statute of George the Second legalize bets on horse races? No; for it was headed, "An Act to promote the Breed of Horses" and that alone, but not one word was said about bets, consequently they could not be legal. It had been said that this decision would go against the object of the Statute; that races would not be run, in consequence of no dependence being able to be placed upon bets being paid, and, therefore, that the breed of horses would not be encouraged. This, however, was not the case. The Legislature wished to prevent gambling, therefore they did not recognize bets. It wished to promote the breed of the country's horse. Therefore it legalized stakes or plates, which were rewards to be given to the horses that best proved their strength, &c.—Our readers will, no doubt, be surprised to find that the defendant who resisted the payment of this "debt of honour" is still to be seen in the betting circles. There is an old adage about "Honour among," &c., but it is too familiar to require quoting.

CHOLERA MORBUS.—In an insurance case argued on motion for a new trial, on Wednesday, Sir James Scarlett mentioned some very singular cases of this complaint It seems to have some wicked designs on the insurance-offices. "The plaintiff in the action had insured her sister's life for a considerable sum and in four months afterwards the sister died of cholera morbus. Mrs. Alsworthy, another of the parties insured, also died within three months after the policy on her life was effected, of cholera morbus. The father of the plaintiff, who had insured his life, died within four months of cholera morbus; and the mother of Mrs. Alsworthy, who had, under her will, an interest antecedent to that of Mr. Evans the plaintiff, died a few days before Mrs. Alsworthy, and of cholera morbus!"

JUVENILE CONVICTS.—His Majesty's Government has taken under its care the future welfare of the numerous juvenile offenders in this country. It is not generally known that they have caused a ship to be fitted out and made capable of holding four hundred boys, to be stationed at Chatham. To this all male convicts under fifteen years of age are regularly sent, where they are instructed in religious habits, and particularly those of cleanliness and industry. They are taught various professions suitable to their different capacities. When their time is expired, care is taken to place them in a way of obtaining an honest livelihood. This plan is carried on under the superintendence of Mr. Capper, Home Office

MARRIAGE FEES.—At Northwich, in the county of Cheshire, a whimsical privilege is ascribed by the charter of that church, to the senior scholar of the Grammar School, namely, that he is to receive marriage fees to the same amount as the clerk, or in lieu thereof, the bride's garters.

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